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Worcester Strike Ends; Belgium Installs Regent; News Resolution Approved

The World's Day—September 21, 1944

Bay State: Worcester Students Back in School

Worcester's high school strike ended today as students attended classes in normal complements and with the promise that their grievances would be heard by a special student committee which is to meet soon with the school authorities. [Page 2.]

Training received in the armed forces has given an impetus to adult education which will carry over into peacetime and call for widespread extension of educational facilities, Miss Sheila Mackay, British educator, said here today. [Page 2.]

A total of 60,000,000 feet of timber was levelled by the hurricane in southeastern Massachusetts, State Commissioner of Conservation Raymond J. Kenney estimated today, after a tour of inspection.

Increasing numbers of veterans are being placed in civil service jobs in New England, Raymond R. McEvoy, Veterans Federal Employment Representative, First United States Civil Service Region, told the Federal Personnel Management Conference in Boston today. [Page 2.]

Socialized medicine as provided in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill was declared a handicap to the health of the people by Dr. Lester M. Felton of Worcester, a legislative leader of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in address today at Boston Kiwanis Club. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Belgium Installs Charles as Regent

The Belgian Parliament has voted to install Prince Charles as Regent of Belgium in the absence of his brother, King Leopold, now a prisoner of the Germans, according to dispatches from Brussels.

Prime Minister Churchill will report to the House of Commons on the Quebec Conference following his return to London. Parliament will reassemble on Sept. 26. Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio quotes a Lisbon dispatch that the Prime Minister is en route to Moscow.

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government in exile in London, has sent a message of thanks to President Roosevelt for supplies flown by American bombers to Partisans fighting the Nazis inside Warsaw.

Scandinavia's oldest newspaper, Nya Dagligt Allehanda, founded in 1767, will cease publication on Oct. 15. It will be replaced by a new daily, the Ciih Kvaellens Nyheter, sponsored by publishers of Dagens Nyheter.

The Finnish cabinet has been reshuffled with Uhro Castren, President of the Supreme Administration Court, becoming premier in succession to Hantti Hackzell, critically indisposed in Moscow, the Swedish Radio said today. Most of Mr. Hackzell's cabinet was retained.

Peter Grabovsky, former Acting Premier and Foreign Minister of Bulgaria who fled to Turkey with other pro-German Bulgarian leaders, was escorted by police to the frontier and handed over to Bulgarian authorities. The prompt move by Turkey was reported due to the intervention of United States Ambassador Steinhardt.

Washington: News Resolution Sent to House

A resolution calling upon the United States to assume leadership in espousing the world-wide right of a free interchange of news was adopted unanimously by the Senate and sent to the House.

Congress voted to recess until Nov. 14 unless convened by leaders sooner, following passage of a stop-gap reconversion bill [Page. 10.]

Basil Manly was elected chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and Leland Olds, former chairman, was made vice-chairman, in a vote of the five-man Commission.

National: Ball-Bearing Plants Hit by Stoppage

Production of war equipment was impaired by work stoppage at the three Philadelphia plants of SKF Industries, America's largest ball-bearing manufacturers, as 4,200 employees stood idly by their machines. The company said the stoppage was due to delay in contract negotiations with United Steelworkers of America, C. I. O. The union said the difficulty was due to "stalling" by the management.

Named after the captured commander of Bataan, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, a special New York WAC company, to be known as the Wainwright WAC company, has been formed as part of the recruiting drive to enlist 48,000 Wacs to meet the need for their services at Pacific bases after the surrender of Germany, according to an announcement by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in New York.

Additional dogs are needed by the Army and Marine Corps for service overseas, it was announced in New York by Dogs For Defense, Inc.

Vice-President Wallace will make his first address in the Roosevelt-Truman campaign when he speaks in New York's Madison Square Garden at 10:30 p. m. (E. W. T.) tonight over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

After production of military and civilian tires had been interrupted for the second time in three days at the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company in Akron, Ohio, company officials reported that the protest over a War Labor Board delay on a wage dispute had been settled.

A strike of 125 inspectors at the Electric Auto-Lite Company in Toledo, Ohio, resulted in 600 war workers being sent home, a company spokesman said, explaining that the strike was due to wage demands by the United Auto Workers, C. I. O.

Americas: Berlin Reports Vargas Overthrown

The pro-Axis newspaper Momento Argentino in Buenos Aires quoted the Berlin Radio as announcing that President Vargas of Brazil had been overthrown by Brazilian Fascists and imprisoned. [There was no confirmation of this report from Brazil.]

British Women Ask Why Ban On Clothing Frills Must Stay

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—"What is happening to the clothing stocks we have not been able to buy for four years?" This is the question British women are beginning to ask, especially since they have seen pictures of French fashions after the liberation of Paris.

So far, they have worn their "austerity" clothes with a smile because they have felt that giving up luxury clothes was a necessary sacrifice in the interests of winning the war.

They now are being told that clothes rationing and utility styles are to continue even after the war because clothing is needed for the relief of Europe. They are asking for information

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Weather Predictions

Showers

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Boston (Wards 19 through 22)—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Needham (District 5)—Tomorrow.

Revere (Ward 2)—Tomorrow.

Norwell—Saturday.

Peace of Balkans Is World Concern

The Balkans have hitherto been regarded as Europe's powder barrel. The pattern they will follow after the upheaval of the war is a matter of the deepest concern to the peace of Europe and the world. What that pattern will be—how the populations and the frontiers will be distributed—are questions that gradually are becoming clearer as the small nations are being liberated from German rule.

The whole Balkan field is surveyed, in the light of the new order, by an authority on Southeast Europe, in a special article to be found on the first page of the Second Section.

Rain Offsets Storm Damage To Vegetables

Benefit from the rains which preceded and accompanied last week's hurricane is expected to more than offset the storm damage to such late vegetable crops as beets, carrots, cabbage, and cauliflower, according to a report today from the New England Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

While fruit crops, especially apples, were hard hit by the storm, the dry weather which had continued in the truck crop areas of New England during the first half of September had seriously threatened many late vegetable crops.

Dry weather had limited growth of winter squash, and tomato supplies were light. And, while tomatoes suffered some damage from the wind and heavy driving rain which accompanied the hurricane, knocking many off the vines, ample moisture is now available for growth until frost, and moderate supplies may be expected for the remainder of the season.

Weather Too Dry

The condition of snap beans is poor. Weather has been too dry for growth. Market supplies are very light, and beginning to taper off as the end of the season approaches.

Growth of carrots, which had been slow, is expected to be accelerated now because of the heavy rains, and moderate market offerings, now prevailing, should show some increase during the next several weeks. The same is true of cauliflower, and the first light offerings in the Boston produce market are expected to in-

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Rescue Near for Trapped 'Chutists; Inside Reich: How Allied Rule Works; Security Formula Set at Dumbarton

Hull says first phase of talks is about over—Envoy shifts linked to politics at home.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 — The first phase of the Dumbarton Oaks parleys, which aim to outline a postwar security league that will have power to enforce peace, will be concluded shortly, Secretary of State Cordell Hull assured reporters following delays that had extended it from three weeks to five.

The Secretary's assurances that the conversations between the British, American, and Russian delegations will end on Sept. 27 or 28 confirm reports that the three powers finally have devised a formula that meets previous objections as to how force is actually to be applied in specific instances and as to just what power the small nations will have in the new organization.

At the same time, observers here were more than a little surprised over some of the foreign-service appointments announced yesterday, particularly that of Arthur Bliss Lane to the Ambassadorship to the Polish Government in exile and the naming of an envoy to the Governments of Syria and Lebanon.

French Piqued

Also, while it is fully expected that an envoy to France will be named shortly, the French, it is understood here, are not a little piqued that at Quebec, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill did not seize the opportunity of recognizing Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Provisional Government as the de-jure as well as the de-facto power in France.

While Mr. Lane is considered one of the United States' most experienced diplomats, this sudden diplomatic support of the Polish exile Government at a time when its relations both with Moscow and with the Soviet-sponsored Polish Committee of Liberation are precarious is considered significant. Apparently the United States Government is either assured that an amicable solution of the Polish

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By a Staff Artist

Crucial Battle in Holland

Close-up of the Nijmegen-Arnhem area of Holland shows how Allied troops are speeding to rescue air-borne units trapped by the Germans. White arrows indicate site of entrapment.

Small town in Germany serves as 'test tube' for postwar formula of United Nations.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KORNIM UNSTER, Germany, Sept. 21—The first Allied attempt to solve preliminary aspects of the problem of postwar Germany is getting off to a good start in this little town a few miles inside the frontier of the Reich.

Under the command of Maj. U. M. Jones of Madison, Wis., Capt. J. S. Roberts of Burnley, England, and Lieut. Shale Tulin of Norwalk, Conn., with two or three G. I.'s, are conducting a test-tube experiment in military government of German-ocupied territory.

Not many kilometers away, the little village of Rötgen has the honor of being the first place to have a civil-affairs center. But Kornim Unster is a bigger and more important town, and it has not merely a civil-affairs office but a full-fledged military government office.

On Town Square

It isn't a very imposing affair. It occupies two ground-floor rooms of a restaurant on Benediktusplatz, the main and for that matter the only square in this large medieval village.

One of the rooms was piled high with weapons turned in by inhabitants of the town or taken from them. There were a couple of hundred rifles and shotguns, many pistols, a great heap of daggers, bayonets, sabers and swords, scores of boxes of ammunition, and hundreds of cameras. G. I.'s were busy picking them out and cataloguing them.

In the main office, a half-dozen or more local people—men, women, and children in their teens—were filling in forms. Helping them at tables were four German girls—local girls who act as clerks. They all speak some English. They were selected by the new burgermeister, or mayor.

Schoolteacher New Mayor

The mayor himself was appointed by American military authorities after the former official had fled, along with 1,000 or so of the town's 1,800 inhabitants. He was a schoolteacher and a member of the Nazi party, but he has a reputation here of having been an independent man and is popular with those who refused to evacuate the district.

The first task of the military government office has been to register the remaining citizens. This is a useful process and it already has resulted in the discovery of several German soldiers who were

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

Russians close in on Tallinn in Estonia in twin drive to entrap 200,000 Germans.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied paratroopers and a British armored column have captured the Nijmegen bridge in eastern Holland. The 1½-mile span across the southern fork of the Rhine or Waal has been taken intact.

This means a way is now open to relieve an Allied air-borne force of undisclosed size surrounded by the Germans near Arnhem, 8 or 10 miles to the north. Some infantrymen and tanks already may be across the bridge, speeding to the rescue of the entrapped skytroops.

Apparently it took some of the hottest fighting of the war to win the giant span. The Germans struggled desperately with great masses of artillery, tanks, and aircraft to hold a river defense line. For they realized that once the British Second Army gets across the Rhine in force not only will the relief of the encircled paratroopers at Arnhem be in sight, but the whole enemy northern flank will be turned, and perhaps 100,000 Nazi troops will be in grave danger of being cut off in western Holland.

Meanwhile, the trapped Allied air-borne force, believed to consist at least in part of Americans, is hanging grimly to its position on the threshold of the Ruhr. According to one report, the surrounded men have been cheered greatly by the distant rumble of the big guns of the British Second Army as it fought for the Nijmegen bridge. The Germans claim they have captured 2,800 prisoners, including a British divisional commander. They also claim the capture of the staff headquarters of an American air-borne division "north of Eindhoven." Neither report has been confirmed.

Trapping of the air-borne units by the Germans is, of course, a setback, and even if they are relieved quickly they may be found to have suffered substantial losses. But there is nothing to indicate the Germans have disrupted or even seriously delayed the Allied master plan in Holland, which is to punch a hole in the enemy's defenses through which the Siegfried Line can be flanked and the Ruhr invaded.

There is little or no change in the situations east of Aachen and Trier in Germany and in the Moselle Valley of France, where American shock troops are inching forward slowly against the sternest resistance the Germans can muster. At the southern end of the 500-mile-long Western Front, however, the American Seventh Army has won new positions in the approaches to Belfort and German resistance appears to be fading.

On the Eastern Front, the Russians are closing in on Tallinn on the Gulf of Finland in Estonia in a twin drive to trap an estimated 200,000 German troops in the Baltic States. At last reports, Soviet columns were less than 75 miles from Tallinn at two points. In Poland, Russian assault forces apparently still are stalled in the mud outside Warsaw.

In the war against Japan, at least three islands in the Palau group are now securely held by American invasion forces. Capture of a fourth, Peleliu, seems imminent, although enemy resistance continues fanatically stubborn.

Western Front:

British Recapture Nijmegen Bridge

The whole fate of the Germans' industrial Ruhr Valley and the safety of their entire northern flank is turning on the outcome of the fighting now going on in the Nijmegen area of Holland and

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Nazis Put Key Reserves Into Defense of West

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United Nations Invasion Forces

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Sept. 21—The brilliant achievements of Allied armor and paratroopers in Holland do not overshadow the fact that everywhere along the Western Front enemy resistance is toughening.

In football parlance the Allied High Command threw a 40-mile forward pass with its air-borne army and netted a handsome gain. But now the British Second Army must crash through the reserves which the Germans have hastily assembled to get astride the Rhine for the advance into Germany.

There are many reasons to believe that the advance will continue, the break-through be fully exploited, and the Rhine outflanked. But it is requiring hard fighting.

German Lines Reinforced

Actually from the Scheldt to the Belfort Gap Allied armies now are in contact with reinforced German lines. Headquarters' opinion stresses that Allied armies are now fighting Hitler's last big reserves.

It is a hard crust composed of tired veterans and fanatical Nazi youth, sometimes thick, some places thin. The crust must be chewed up; it will be smashed before too long.

Another brilliant break-through is possible at any time or another forward pass thrown. This team certainly is heading downfield to the goal post, but the game is not over yet.

For instance, with another invasion of Germany threatened, the enemy at Nijmegen is opposing fiercely every yard of the advance attempted by Field Marshal Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Twenty-first Army group, both in the areas penetrated by the British Second Army's 40-mile dash and on the flanks in the vicinity of Gent where Lieut. Gen. Miles Dempsey's men are seeking to widen a new Allied line stretching northward, which threatens to cut off Rotterdam, The Hague, and Amsterdam.

Similarly, the Germans are holding out tenaciously in extensive fortifications at Metz and are maintaining themselves well in concrete redoubts protecting the Belfort Gap.

Static warfare of a violent sort is raging along many sectors of the Siegfried Line facing Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' troops, with the enemy bringing up self-propelled 88s and Mark IV tanks.

Fanatical Resistance

At other points, of course, German troops are pitifully underarmed with machine guns, and Belgian rifles have been flung into the breach to halt Allied break-

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Dewey Fights to Win G. O. P. Control in House

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21—As Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York today began his campaign in the most pro-Administration state of the Pacific Coast, it was evident that his most difficult and uphill task in this election is to assure himself of a Republican Congress in the event of his own victory.

Mr. Dewey recognizes that the prospect of whether Republicans can gain congressional control is an important factor in the independent voters' appraisal of his own bid for the Presidency, and this was the reason why he was quick to hail the decisive returns from Maine as assuring a G. O. P. majority in both House and Senate.

This same problem in reverse, of course, worries the Democrats as well. For it is true that even if President Roosevelt wins a fourth term in the White House, there is a considerable possibility that the President may not be able to carry sufficient congressmen with him to organize the House. This would mean the kind of divided Congress which marked the last two years of Woodrow Wilson's war and peace-making Administration.

Considered Hard Task

It was this circumstance which was behind Governor Dewey's statement in his Portland, Ore., speech when he argued: "My opponent has demonstrated that he cannot work with the present Democratic Congress. How in the name of the future of our country can he be expected to get along with the Republican Congress which will certainly be elected this fall?"

This is a pertinent political argument but its fulfillment by the Republicans is considered an even harder job than Mr. Dewey's own election.

Actually, the signs bearing upon the congressional election which have been greeting the Republican nominee on his way across the country thus far have been underlining more the uncertainty than the probability of bringing about Republican control of Congress.

The Senate at this stage seems to be a nearly impossible Democratic fortress for the G. O. P. to take in 1944. In order to acquire a clear majority of the 96-member Upper House, G. O. P. candidates would have to win 25 of the 35 contests to be settled Nov. 7 and this is a high hurdle for any party—even for a party of the uptrend, and a party whose presidential nominee may win—to take in one congressional election.

Bold Republicans are making this prediction, but at present their predictions are not borne out

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Boston's 'Big Ben' Is Silent

By a Staff Photographer

Old Clock Yields to Building Wrecker

Big timepiece on tower of the old New England Mutual Life Insurance Building on Milk Street to come down after 69 years of directing downtown Boston. It will go up again, however, on top of the new Federal Reserve Bank Building to be erected after the war. Story on Page 2.

UNRRA Officials Urge Speed On Europe 'Refugee' Problem

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 21 — Safe and early return of 20,000,000 "displaced persons" to their European homelands after the war is a job that grows more stupendous in the eyes of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration officials as liberation proceeds.

Even while the 44-nation UNRRA Council in session here is debating its authority over former enemy nations, reports indicate that many of the 2,500,000 Germans in France and other countries already are filtering back to the Reich behind the invading armies.

Humanitarians assembled here are concerned that many may be shot before they reach their homes.

Speaking at a plenary session of the UNRRA Council yesterday, Richard K. Law, Minister of State in the British Foreign Office, declared that displaced persons in Europe must be resettled without anarchy, without venom, and above all without partisanship.

He warned that unless UNRRA is able to achieve real international co-operation, the world "will probably be plunged into darkness again in our own lifetime."

Need for quick action on the displaced-persons problem also was voiced by M. H. L. Steenberghe, Netherlands delegate.

One of the biggest jobs of UNRRA, when it is called into action by the military, will be to direct the orderly return of from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 forced laborers moved into Germany as slave workers from France and the Lowlands.

Sound tracks and other devices

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Bricker Will Arrive in Boston Hungry; Orders Hot Breakfast Rushed to Train

Breakfast aboard a train is no novelty, but when a hotel is asked to rush hot meals to a train, the occasion is hardly ordinary.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican nominee for Vice-President, will arrive in Boston tomorrow morning en route to Maine. But the train on which he will reach South Station has no dining car—and the Governor and his party will be hungry.

The Governor does not particularly relish leaving his car to obtain breakfast, even though he will have a nearly two-hour wait in Boston before departing for Maine.

So the Hotel Statler has received orders to rush 20 hot breakfasts to be served to the Bricker party aboard the Bricker car at South Station. The Bricker car will be shifted to North Station over connecting lines in time to be attached to the train leaving for Portland, Maine, at 9:30 a. m.

Kaiser Backs Fine Plan Of Australia in Nonvoting

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Republican and Democratic parties should consider the Australian system of fining persons who, without reason, fail to vote, Henry J. Kaiser, the shipbuilder, says.

At a meeting of the Nonpartisan Association for Franchise Education, Inc., he said the Association was undertaking the "unique task of engaging actively in a political campaign without plumping for any particular candidate or party."

British Educator Sees Postwar Tug by Adults

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Wartime training has given an impetus to adult education that will make great demands on peacetime educational facilities, according to Miss Sheila Mackay of Edinburgh, British adult education leader, who is in Boston today on her way back to Scotland from Australia.

Miss Mackay will speak at the Boston Center of Adult Education this evening at 7:30 o'clock and at a tea at the Anzac Club tomorrow afternoon.

Long connected with the adult education movement in Britain, she has lectured to Army, Navy, and Air Force units throughout that country since the outbreak of war, and has helped train education officers for the forces.

Every unit in the British Army has an education officer who conducts weekly discussion groups on current events or other pertinent subjects. Out of the thousands of men and women who, through these groups, have for the first time had a taste of adult education, there are going to be many, says Miss Mackay, who will demand similar educational aid after they are mustered out of the forces.

Before the war closed it down, Miss Mackay was a lecturer in literature at the only adult residential college in Scotland. Located in Newbattle Abey, the gift of Lord Lothian, this college for adult workers was one of nine such institutions in Britain, where working people who had never had the opportunity of university training could have a year's schooling with all the facilities of a regular residential college.

Going to Reopen College

Miss Mackay is hurrying back to Edinburgh now to help get this college and others under way for the expected influx of peacetime applicants. Britain's new education bill which was passed early this year recommends the establishment of more colleges of this kind, Miss Mackay commented.

She is eager, too, to see a training school for adult education leaders organized. They need quite a different type of training from the ordinary schoolteacher, she says, and one of the obstacles to the spread of adult education has been the difficulty of getting leaders. She hopes that many of the men and women who have been serving as education officers in the armed forces will be interested in this field of work after the war.

Both in Australia, where she recently completed a three-months lecture tour at the invitation of the Workers' Educational Association of Sydney, and here in the United States, Miss Mackay has found great interest in the adult residential college idea. There is nothing just like it either here or in Australia, she says, the chief hurdle to its establishment being one of finance. As the result of a conference held while she was there, it looks, she said, as though the Government of New South Wales is going to help establish such a college in that State.

Thanks Book Circle

Miss Mackay said the chief reason for her visit here is to thank the Boston Circle of Books Across the Sea, which is headed by Miss Margaret Williamson, Editor of the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor, for its contributions to the Scottish-American Center in Edinburgh. Through the efforts of this Circle a large library of American publications not otherwise available in Britain, has been established at 29 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, where Scots and Americans meet and make friends as well as read or borrow books.

Miss Mackay had not been back to her native Sydney for 10 years and she found that the Americans had "brightened up the place considerably." She was surprised to find flower shops in nearly every block and on inquiring the reason discovered it was because the American soldiers liked to buy so many flowers. And not only for their girl friends, but for their hostesses.

The American custom of "saying it with flowers" has given Sydney quite an industry, according to Miss Mackay and Australian swains and husbands a new idea or two. The same is true, only to a lesser extent, she said, in Brisbane and Melbourne. Australian hostesses relish the custom.

Rehabilitation That Actually Works

Guy Nicholas, New England Shipbuilding Corporation

War Veteran to Welder in Four Weeks

New England Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Maine, is rehabilitating war veterans effectively. Left—Sergeant Lawrence W. Tilly of Bucksport, Maine, former machine gunner who saw service in the South Pacific and was a veteran of the New Georgia, Munda, and Russell Islands campaigns, is first interviewed by Myron Hilton, personnel director. Right—He is instructed in the welding school at the shipyards, and in four weeks he is an expert welder on Liberty Ships.

School Strike In Worcester Is Called Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 21—Worcester's high school strike appeared ended today as students filled classrooms with a reported absence of only 10 per cent less than normal. In two of the city's four secondary schools, elections were held yesterday in the buildings to appoint two representatives to a special student committee.

At the discretion of the principals in the other two high schools, elections are also scheduled today or tomorrow, Thomas F. Power, Superintendent of Schools, said, to designate the remaining four of the group of eight who will meet with the Superintendent and School Committee soon to air grievances which caused a city-wide student walkout last Monday.

The student strike, which it was disclosed had strong parental support in many cases, was called off late yesterday. The students agreed to return to classes and to permit a committee of eight pupils to negotiate with the school authorities. These problems included longer hours and adjustment of cafeteria conditions.

Meanwhile, Mr. Power stated that the dates of meetings with the school authorities are not being disclosed in order to avert the possibility of the sessions being stormed by students.

At the meeting yesterday in Elm Park which was conducted in an orderly manner, the striking students elected 14 spokesmen, three each from each of the four schools, and two co-chairmen. They also heard an address by the Rev. Richard G. Preston of All Saints Episcopal Church, who was the only adult speaker.

When, however, the meeting was informed that Mr. Power would recognize only school attending representatives, the students agreed to resume their sessions.

Shipyard Re-employment Plan Seeks to Fit Veteran to Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 21—Recognizing the necessity of focussing the aims of the returning discharged disabled veterans on their abilities rather than their disabilities, a program of employment and rehabilitation has been in effect at the South Portland shipyards of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation since August, 1943, which has successfully handled 405 veterans, it was announced recently.

Conceived and directed by John D. Reilly, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York with which the Maine yard is affiliated, the program has a twofold objective: "the efficient utilization of available manpower in war production and the fulfillment of an obligation to the veterans themselves."

First objective of the campaign to employ the veterans is effective placement. A specially trained interviewer handles the applications and interview of each veteran.

During the first interview the veteran is led to talk primarily about his abilities. What he did in civilian life, what he did in the service and what he is able to do now in shipyard work.

The interviewer adopts a positive approach to the subject avoiding any discussion of the disability whichc may have caused the veteran's discharge. All of this information is gathered and analyzed before the applicant is seen by the company's doctor.

Four considerations are taken into account through the program with every veteran: 1. He may not be qualified for the job he had before he entered the service. 2. He may be qualified for a better job through skills learned in the service. 3. He may require a longer period of training and adjustment than the usual new employee. 4. He is not a different personality now, he does not want special attention but he must be given special consideration.

The field representative follows the progress of the veteran until his adjustment to his job is complete and no further observation is required.

In commenting on actual results, the company states that the greatest difficulty had been anticipated with veterans who had been discharged for nervous reasons. Facts proved, however, that these were the easiest adjustments to make. "The type with which we anticipated the greatest difficulty has proven to be the easiest to handle," says the Company.

Doctor Says State Medicine Would Impair Public Health

The general health of the American people would suffer if compulsory sickness insurance should be introduced in this country, Dr. Lester M. Felton of Worcester, Mass., Secretary of the Legislative Committee of the Massachusetts Medical Society, told the Kiwanis Club of Boston today.

Government control of medicine would bring in politics and bureaucracy and lower the quality of medical service, Dr. Felton declared. He spoke specifically against the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, now pending in Congress, which would set up a national system of Government medical insurance.

"Political medicine always has and always will develop doctors who are politically amenable—who cater to the ward committeeman or to the precinct captain rather than to the needs of human beings who are their patients," the physician said.

"To the doctors, political control means incompetence, professional deterioration and the forfeiture of self-respect."

One-Man Control Seen

Reviewing the provisions of the Wagner bill, he said it would place direction of the vast governmental system it proposed in the hands of one man, who would be given a committee of 16 whose advice he did not have to take. This medical czar, he said, would decide who would practice, what standards should be established, and who should be given a medical education, and he would be the one who would spend the money.

"The cost would be met by a large new pay-roll deduction raising the pay-roll taxes on employer and employee to 6 per cent each," Dr. Felton continued. "Senator Wagner has said over the radio that his program would probably cost another 6 per cent, which would come out of the general taxes, which is, of course, another contribution by you and me.

"The medical tax in the periods of good business would probably yield $3,000,000,000 a year. What can a man do with $3,000,000,000? He can hire every doctor in the United States for $5,000, pay for every bed in every non-Government-owned institution at $5 a day for every day in the year, can also pay $2.50 a day for every Government bed, also spend $165,000,000 for drugs, and then he has $600,000,000 left for administration, and a good share of this will go to politically 'deserving' people.

"The scheme would build up a bureaucracy of 150,000 federal employees.

"In this medical heaven, we are going to spend as much money annually as the governments of some of the leading nations, such as France, spent for all purposes before the war."

'Unfair Taxation' Hit

It is unfair to force into such a compulsory tax citizens who are not in accord with the indicated benefits, Dr. Felton added.

"There are thousands of Christian Scientists who do not believe in hospitals and regular medicine," he said. "There are thousands who prefer to go to osteopaths, chiropractors, or naturopaths, and there are thousands who never want a doctor.

"It is therefore unfair for any government to say that it knows what is best and that you must pay for it whether or not you enjoy the benefits."

Religion plays an important part in the business of getting well, he noted. "In this country, as in many others, there is considerable religion tied up with the care of the sick, as evidenced by the large number of hospitals run by religious groups," he said. "Will the Government divorce this very powerful influence which is so often an important part of getting well?"

Many voluntary insurance plans are in effect whereby a person may budget the cost of his illness, Dr. Felton concluded. The plan in Massachusetts is called Blue Shield. It is sponsored and owned by the Massachusetts Medical Society. Even though only a year old, he said it was doing a very creditable job to date.

Harvard Reports New Comet Found By New Zealander

Another comet has been discovered in the solar system. The Harvard College Observatory announces that the new comet, faintly visible to the naked eye, was found on Sept. 13, by Douglas Charles Berry at Dunedin, New Zealand, according to a cablegram from the Carter Observatory in Wellington.

Its position in the southern hemisphere sky, not far from the South Pole, is given as right ascension 7 hours, 40 minutes; declination minus 75 degrees. In ordinary speech ascension is the equivalent of longitude on earth, and declination means the same as latitude.

This comet is of the fifth magnitude and has a tail one degree in length. Since the moon has a diameter of one half a degree, this would mean the comet's tail is twice as wide as the moon. Nobody knows where the comet's going or whether it will ever be visible to people in North America.

Mr. Berry, evidently, is an amateur who has spent a good deal of his leisure searching the skies for such things as comets, of which, incidentally, the system contains about 120,000.

75 Veterans Flow Back To Northeastern Opening

Northeastern University will enroll 75 honorably discharged war veterans in its day colleges next Monday when it opens classes for the coming year, according to Director of Admissions Milton J. Schlagenhauf.

The enrollment also includes 94 women in the total of 369 students who have applied for admission.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Light Showers Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Considerable cloudiness tonight and most of Friday, with occasional light showers, followed by clearing toward evening Friday. No important temperature changes. The lowest tonight will be about 66. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine: Cloudy tonight with scattered showers principally in the north portion Friday. Considerable cloudiness and scattered showers, clearing late today. Little temperature change tonight and most of Friday, turning cooler late Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with scattered showers tonight and early Friday, followed by clearing weather. Little temperature change tonight, cooler Friday afternoon.

Massachusetts: Cloudy with scattered light showers tonight, followed by clearing late Friday afternoon. Little variation in temperature tonight and most of Friday. Fog tonight and Friday morning over Cape Cod and southeast coast.

Rhode Island: Cloudy with scattered light showers tonight and continuing on Friday, clearing late Friday. Little change in temperature. Fog along the coast tonight and Friday morning.

Connecticut: Mostly cloudy with scattered light showers tonight, continuing on Friday, followed by clearing weather late Friday. No important temperature changes.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 2:32 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday, 3:37 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

Sons of Union Veterans Honor Boston Attorney

Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War elected H. Harding Hale, Boston attorney, their Senior Vice-Commander in Chief at their recent national encampment at Des Moines, Iowa. Commander in Chief was Urion W. Mackey of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. Hale, a graduate of Boston University Law School, is a member of the Hudson Camp, Sons of Union Veterans, and is a Past Department Commander. For six years he served as Middlesex County Commissioner.

Mrs. Alexander Whiteside

Mrs. Alexander Whiteside of Boston and Wareham, who passed on yesterday, participated in many civic, educational, and charitable affairs in Boston. She was a Director and Vice-President of the Greater Boston Community Federation until her retirement last spring.

She was also a Director of the Morville House for Aged Women, an officer of the Trinity Neighborhood House, East Boston, and a member of the Board of Managers of the convalescent home of the Children's Hospital, Wellesley.

Mrs. Whiteside headed for more than 20 years the Thrift Shop of Boston. A member of Trinity Church, Boston, she was on its Altar Guild, was a Chairman of its Neighborhood House Committee, and a member of its Library Committee. She was also Vice-President of the Boston branch of the English Speaking Union.

A Republican, Mrs. Whiteside was a member of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club. A native of Beverly, Mass., she attended Winsor School.

Veterans Find Jobs in N. E. In Civil Service

Discharged veterans are seeking and finding civil service jobs in increasing numbers in New England, Raymond R. McEvoy, Veterans Federal Employment Representative, First Civil Service Region, told the Federal Personnel Management conference at the Hotel Kenmore today.

Taking as his subject "Placement of Returning Veterans" Mr. McEvoy advised that every federal agency have at least one person on its staff who is thoroughly conversant with the benefits available to the ex-serviceman and their application to the individual veteran.

Explaining the working of this method in his own office, Mr. McEvoy said that veteran applicants are examined, processed and rated promptly so that the men and their skills may be offered to the agency where they can best be employed.

Operation of the area offices of the Veterans Administration throughout the nation, and especially in the First Service Command Area, has resulted in the former delay of six to eight months in the adjudication of claims being reduced to a period in most cases not exceeding two days.

"This helps us to help the veteran make up his mind what he wants to do," said Mr. McEvoy, former State Commander of the American Legion. Intelligent, accurate, individualized advice is especially necessary in the case of the man who joined the armed forces without previous business experience and finds himself discharged, married and with a family to support.

Combining the advantages of rehabilitation training with vocational courses has allowed many veterans to be placed where their skills are being increased and at the same time they are self-supporting, continued Mr. McEvoy.

Re-employment rights of the former civil service employees were discussed at length during a question period. Maj. Leonard H. Russell, chief of Veterans Personnel of the Massachusetts State Selective Service Office, explained the status of war service employees and career employees of civil service.

War service employees who joined the armed services leaving civil service jobs in war agencies, are eligible for their old jobs provided the agency is still in existence when they are discharged, said Major Russell.

Permanent or career civil service employees are entitled to the same or equal positions on returning to civilian life, continued the Major, even if their agency has been abolished. Equal positions must be found for them in existing federal agencies.

Hurricane an Aid To Late Vegetables

Continued from Page 1

crease in volume until peak of the harvest in October.

Movement of sweet corn is nearing completion, but the recent rains should benefit the growth of the late spinach crop, the report continued. Some leaf damage from driving rain has been reported, it was added.

In New Jersey, the drought of approximately two months was broken by the heavy rainfall of Sept. 11 to 14. Heavy winds, accompanying the rain, caused serious damage to fruit, especially apples, but all late truck crops were reported to have benefited by the rain. In New York State, growing conditions for vegetable crops have improved somewhat since the rains.

Progress in the repair of light and power transmission lines was reported both from the Cape and New Bedford areas. In the latter, only about 9,500 customers of the 42,000 cut off from service by the hurricane were without power today, and company officials expected that the majority of these would be serviced within the next two or three days.

Hurricane casualties mounted yesterday with the report by the Navy Department of the loss of a minesweeper, and the electrocution of two workers who were repairing power lines.

Search for Minesweeper 409 has not been abandoned, the Navy stated, but since the vessel has not been heard from since the hurricane, it is presumed to have been lost. It carried a complement of 20 officers and men.

Some 200 lost dogs and cats, quartered in the New Bedford Animal Rescue League awaiting their owners, were reported by the League.

Tree Salvaging

To consider ways and means of salvaging an estimated 60,000,000 feet of lumber, felled in Southeastern Massachusetts during the hurricane, Raymond J. Kenney, State Commissioner of Conservation, has summoned the State Forestry Committee to meet with him tomorrow in special session.

The Commissioner, who disclosed his estimate of the forest devastation today, following a trip of inspection, has also asked the assistance of the Forest Products Section of the War Production Board.

"The real problem," Mr. Kenney said, "is to cut the fallen trees into logs and remove them to the roadside. . . . I believe that a large percentage can be salvaged, if we are able to procure the necessary manpower."

Autumn Arrives Saturday

Autumn officially arrives this year on Saturday, Sept. 23, but only because Eastern War Time is in effect. The arrival of fall is at 12:02 a. m. but, were standard time in effect, it would be Friday night at 11:02 p. m.

Time Goes on Spree As 'Big Ben' Quits

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After 69 years of faithfully regulating the daily tempo of downtown Boston, Post Office Square's "Big Ben" is getting a two to three years leave of absence from its post atop the bell tower of the old New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building, now being demolished on Milk Street.

The seven-foot-in-diameter clock which requires four men, one-half an hour every week to wind by hand is going to spend the next two years or more in the seclusion of the Federal Reserve Bank's basement. There it will retire temporarily from the searching eyes of downtown workers whom it has served day-by-day since 1875 with only a single week's vacation for overhauling 25 years ago.

But that's not the end of the story of the clock with an hourly striking power that recently frightened two architects of the Federal Reserve Bank out of the bell tower in a hurry. It will return after the war to another favored position overlooking Post Office Square on the roof of a new annex planned by the expanding Federal Reserve Bank.

During the intervening years between the wrecking of the iron-roofed, marble-floored insurance building and the completion of the streamlined bank building next door, lagging office and retail store people are going to be late for work until they remind each other often enough that "Big Ben is not striking any more."

An Institution

For downtown Boston has come to look upon this ancient one-half-ton clock with an hourly boom that can be heard as far away as the Public Garden as a reliable institution and an indispensable contribution to the prompt morning arrivals of hundreds of office workers. Even if the clock runs only two minutes slow, complaints pour in to building superintendent "Jim" Spates from all over the shopping district.

Only the other day a business man complained to Mr. Spates that "Big Ben" was running behind two minutes. The superintendent of 27 years' standing was perturbed, as usual.

"The 30 girls in my department depend on that clock," the business man exclaimed. "When the clock is two minutes slow, I lose a whole hour's work from those girls in one day."

"Don't you make up the time on the other end of the day?" Jim asked. "Nope. The girls come in by 'Big Ben' and go home by the office clock inside our building," was the reply.

What will happen to the hundreds of workers constituting the third generation of those depending upon "Big Ben" when the clock comes down, no business man cares to think about.

Building Coming Down

Why must the clock with the tick that comes only once every two seconds come down? Because it is losing its six-story pedestal, the old New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building at the corner of Milk and Congress Streets. After the Federal Government almost took over the vacant structure of cast-iron, steel, marble, slate and bronze on four occasions, only to have the deals fall through, the New England Mutual decided to take the building down and turn the site over to automobile parking.

If the gigantic timepiece atop the bell tower had a voice, as well as a face and hands, it could unravel a historical tale of Boston, dating back to the horse and wagon, and of banking clerks with sideburns and frock coats racing down the narrow streets with Boston ledgers under their arms. The huge structure upon which the clock rests was built in 1875, the first fireproof building in Boston, and allegedly the first to have automatically controlled elevators.

Iron Shingles

The slate thresholds at the entrance to the old building are worn almost through by the millions of scuffing feet. Otherwise, the structure is as sound today as it was 69 years ago. Its iron shingles, cast-iron cornices, marble floors, bronze statues, metal window and door frames, and steel framing provides the basis for the company statement that "junking" rights to the building were sold for $25,000.

Engineers say it may take at least six months to demolish the solid building with its steel vaults and two-foot-thick walls of granite.

Transfer of "Big Ben" along with its veritable engine room works from the tower to the bank's basement will be one of the first steps taken in the demolition project. The decision of the insurance company to present the clock to the bank was in deference to the public need for a timepiece in Post Office Square. And what timepiece could fill the bill better than the "Big Ben" which has dominated the downtown area for nearly three quarters of a century?

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Brown

Lieut. Col. Harry E. Brown, a Medford veteran of World Wars I and II, who passed on yesterday, occupied a public relations post with the Boston Edison Company for more than 26 years.

A native of Nashua, N. H., he came to Medford as a child and attended Medford schools. Colonel Brown enlisted in the Fifth Infantry which was sent to Chelsea as a military guard following the fire of 1908. In World War I he went overseas with the 101st Signal Corps.

Colonel Brown re-enlisted in the National Guard in 1923, and became major of the 182d Infantry, Charlestown, at the outbreak of World War II. He was transferred to the Air Force and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He was a member of the YD Legion Post, Norman Prince Post, V. F. W., Sagamore Masonic Lodge, Mount Vernon Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Medford, and Winter Hill Encampment, of Somerville.

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Senate Backs World Right Of Free News Interchange

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Senate adopted unanimously today and sent to the House a resolution calling upon the United States to assume leadership in espousing the world-wide right of a free interchange of news.

The chamber acted without a word of debate immediately after Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas, of its Foreign Relations Committee called it up for passage following earlier approval by a subcommittee. Senator Connally told his colleagues the proposal grew out of the introduction of news-freedom resolutions by Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, and one he had drafted himself.

The text of the resolution:

"Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

"That the Congress of the United States expresses its belief in the world-wide right of interchange of news by news-gathering and distributing agencies, whether individual or associate, by any means without discrimination as to source, distribution, rates, or charges; and that this right should be protected by international compact."

Position of Negro Porters

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, told his organization's biennial convention Sept. 19 "the way Negroes vote in November will be determined largely by what is done, not what is promised, to make the Fair Employment Practices Committee permanent by Federal law."

War Bond Commando Queen

© Harris & Ewing

Gloria Haverty Honored in Washington

Miss Haverty of Washington, employed in the United States Signal Corps and who sold $500,000 in War Bonds in the recent drive, was crowned the "Nation's War Bond Commando Queen" by Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Senators of the American Baseball League. Seated, foreground (left to right) are Jean Drill of Philadelphia and Benelee McCool of Birmingham, Ala., runners-up. Miss Haverty is in center, and at rear are Wilber Walle, Chairman of the War Finance Committee, and Mr. Griffith.

Major Bills on Reconversion Are Now on President's Desk

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Congress has completed the last of four major bills preparing for the collapse of Germany, sending to President Roosevelt's desk "states rights" legislation drawing the outlines for demobilization and reconversion.

The demobilization and reconversion bill included a mandate on the release of soldiers and sailors no longer needed to fight, declaring:

"The War and Navy Departments shall not retain persons in the armed forces for the purpose of preventing unemployment or awaiting opportunities for employment."

The legislation leaves control of unemployment insurance entirely in state hands. At House insistence, it was stripped of Senate provisions for back-home travel pay, up to $200 a family, for war workers, and unemployment insurance for 3,100,000 Federal employees.

Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who led the battle against these provisions, told the House he would call the Committee to make a study of back-home travel allowances and Federal employee jobless insurance when Congress reassembles.

The legislation sets up a separate administration to handle reconversion problems. It provides noninterest loans for states and cities to plan postwar public works; guarantees the solvency of state unemployment compensation funds, and sets up a retraining and re-employment office with power to co-ordinate existing activities. The four-way program embraces:

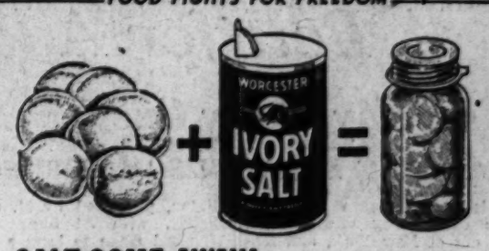
1. Creation of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Administration, through the legislation which the House, by an overwhelming voice vote, sent to the President.
2. Machinery for the disposal of about $100,000,000,000 of war-accumulated property, under the supervision of a three-member board. This bill also is on the President's desk.
3. A system for terminating war contracts, intended to facilitate industry in speedily shifting from the production of weapons of war to civilian goods. This legislation already is on the statute books.
4. The G. I. Bill of Rights, also made law, providing benefits for war veterans.

Many nations, he said, will not have the money to buy surplus agriculture products left abroad by the armed forces or accumulated in this country. The only way to dispose of them, he said, will be by swapping for other commodities.

Dana Heads Postwar Unit For Red Cross Expansion

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Edward Dana of Boston has been appointed to head a special committee to develop postwar plans for the American Red Cross, Basil O'Connor, chairman, announced recently.

FOOD FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM



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President Asks Development Of Missouri River Basin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt urged Congress today to establish a plan of development of the Missouri River basin similar to that in the Tennessee Valley, and renewed former ideas for setting up Arkansas and Columbia River development organizations.

He sent to Congress a resolution adopted by all the Missouri River states except Iowa—whose representative was absent at the time the vote was taken — advocating a co-ordinated plan to develop that region "for the greatest benefit of its citizens both present and future, and for the greatest benefit to the United States."

States agreeing to the resolution were Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri.

"The resolution," Mr. Roosevelt told Congress, "very properly asks that the legislation dealing with matters relating to the waters of the Missouri River Basin recognize that it is dealing with one river and one problem; and points out the necessity of a comprehensive development of the Missouri River, indicating that there can be no piecemeal legislative program.

"The resolution asks that 'the Congress should recognize now the problem in its entirety as it affects the people of the Missouri Basin and their economic destiny and that of the United States.'

"I am in hearty accord with these principles. I hope that the Congress will give careful and early consideration to the creation of this federal authority to consider the problem in its entirety, remembering always that any appropriations to carry out any plan are and will be within the complete control of the Congress, and that the interest of each of the states in the basin will, of course, be given full consideration.

"I am sure that none of the states in the Tennessee River basin have lost any of their rights because of the creation of the authority in that valley."

The President recalled that he had suggested similar authorities for the Arkansas River watershed from the Mississippi all the way west to its source in Colorado, and for the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana in the Columbia River Basin.

"I now make a similar recommendation for the Missouri River Basin," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt added that he would like to see new consideration given to the Arkansas and Columbia projects because:

"The effect has been established that such legislation can do much to promote the welfare of the great mass of citizens who live there — as well as their fellow citizens throughout the United States."

The President concluded that he "need hardly point out to the Congress, in addition, how helpful this legislation will be in the interest of employment and in the stimulation of industry, business, and agriculture throughout the area involved, in the days which will follow the end of the war."

Cotton in Clothing

More than a third of the United States cotton production is used for clothing.

Plan to Swap Food

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri said last night conferees on the surplus war property bill inserted a provision for disposal of agricultural products abroad on a barter basis to facilitate their disposition in countries lacking ready cash.

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It's a source of delight to other guests that Helen's station at the service bar is clearly visible from their places at the counter. They're all eyes as slice after perfect slice falls from her knife — each one looks so temptingly delicious!

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'A Bell for Adano' on Horizon for Boston Stage—News of the Screen

'Sleep, My Pretty One' Among Playhouse Prospects

This is the season when reports of booking arrangements pour out of New York, and frequently changes follow close on the heels of the original reports.

Latest of the prospects to appear on the Bostonian horizon is "A Bell for Adano," now said to be scheduled for a tryout of a fortnight here beginning Nov. 13, following a three-day visit, Nov. 9-11, at New Haven. The adaptation of John Hersey's novel is being prepared by Paul Osborn. Fredric March will head the cast, and Henry C. Potter will direct for Leland Hayward.

"Sleep, My Pretty One," a new melodrama by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Garrett, is expected to open at the Wilbur on Oct. 23.

The Plymouth, beginning Nov. 6, will house the production of "The Late George Apley." The play will make its debut in Wilmington and will visit Washington and Baltimore before coming to Boston.

"Our Fanny," the farce coming to the Colonial next week, has postponed its opening from Monday to Tuesday evening. That will make two openings for the same evening, for "Robin Hood" has also been postponed until Tuesday. "Our Fanny" apparently will continue as the title of the play in Boston, but in New York it will be called "The Odds on Mrs. Oakley."

Irene Hervey, who is one of the principals in "No Way Out," will make her first appearance on the stage in the East in that play.

The revised list of bookings as it seems to stand at present is as follows:

Robin Hood—At the Shubert, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 26. Reginald de Koven's comic opera, revived by the Messrs. Shubert under the direction of R. H. Burnside. George Lipton, Wilfred Glenn, Frank Farrell, and Edith Herlick will be in the cast.

Our Fanny—At the Colonial beginning Tuesday, Sept. 6. New farce by Harry Segall, presented by Robert Reud, about a divorced couple who share ownership of a race horse that wins only when it is in the custody of the wife. The cast includes Teddy Hart, Joy Hodges, John Archer, Bruce MacFarlane, Morton L. Stevens, Betty E. Haynes, Virginia Reed, James Fuller, Ben Laughlin and Hildegarde Halliday.

Meet a Body—At the Wilbur, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 3, murder-mystery-comedy, by Jane Hinton, presented by H. Clay Blaney, with Al Shean and Whitford Kane to head a cast which includes Ruth McDevitt, Harry Gribbon, Forrest Orr, John Souther, and Helene Ambrose.

Mama I Remember—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 2. Dramatization by John Van Druten of a collection of stories by Kathryn Forbes about a Norwegian-American family. Mady Christians will be in the cast, and Richard Dodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II are the producers.

Harriet—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, Oct. 9. Helen Hayes beginning a transcontinental tour in Gilbert Miller's production of the play by Florence Ryerson and Colin Clements about Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Rebecca—At the Shubert beginning Oct. 16, Daphne Du Maurier's dramatization of her novel, featuring Diana Barrymore, Bramwell Fletcher, and Florence Reed. Also in the cast are Margaret Bannerman, Franklyn Fox and Claude Horton. Produced by Victor Payne-Jennings. In Theater Guild-American Theater Society subscription series.

Violet—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 16. New comedy by Harvey Stephens, based on his own short stories, presented by Albert Margolies. The cast will include Harvey Stephens. Helen Claire, Patricia Hitchcock, Doro Merande, Barry McCullum, and Mason Adams.

No Way Out—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 16. New play by Owen Davis, presented by the Messrs. Shubert, with a cast that includes Robert Keith, Irene Hervey, Viola Frayne, Marjorie Gateson, Nancy Marquand, Jean Casto, Donald Foster, Jerry Thor, and John Marriott. Mr. Keith is directing the production. Two weeks' engagement.

Sleep, My Pretty One—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. New melodrama by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Garrett about a woman who tries to prevent the marriage of her son. The setting, in Grammercy Park, is being prepared by Raymond Sovey. Pauline Lord will head the cast. Roy Hargrove will direct. Ricchard Krakeur is the producer.

The Late George Apley—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Nov. 6. Dramatization by J. P. Marquand's novel prepared by the author and George S. Kaufman, with the letter directing for Max Gordon. Lea G. Carroll and Janet Beecher will head the cast.

Laffing Room Only!—At the Shubert, late in October, the new Olsen and Johnson musical.

Bay State Symphony

The Bay State Symphony Orchestra, Giovanni Pompeo, conductor, announces a concert at Jordan Hall on the evening of Sunday, Oct. 15, with Ellen White, soprano, as soloist. The program includes compositions by Mr. Pompeo designated "Five Impressions," Intermezzo Sinfonico, and Symphony. The soprano will be heard in airs by Mozart, De Crescenzo, Pergolesi and Stolz. Pieces from the classic orchestral repertory are Wagner's Overture to "Tannhäuser," Bizet's "L'Arlésienne" Suite No. 1, Ponchielli's "Dance of the Hours," Tchaikovsky's Caprice Italienne, and Rossini's Overture to "The Barber of Seville." Mr. Pompeo's "Five Impressions," a new work, is a set of sketches dealing with the action and mood of a wartime shipyard.

Water Colors in Cambridge

Water colors by Gunnar Bjareby will be on exhibition through Oct. 7 at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education.

Mr. Bjarby is a young painter who has studied in Sweden, Paris, and Boston. His handling of water colors follows fairly closely the acknowledged conventions. He works with a broad brush striving to convey as naturalistic an image as possible. He portrays scenery of snow-capped mountains, rocky ledges, harbors, boat landings, schooners, fishermen, net drying, and episodes of genre. The scenes of Finnish and Swedish subjects are the most interesting.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLC8, 9.84 meg., 31.4m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.
Moscow—6:00 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of long ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—4:00 p. m.—London Letter; Macdonald Hastings. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Will Hay in "The Diary of a Schoolmaster." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Kay Cavendish pianist. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m. — News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m. — Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

© Vitagraph; McCarthy

Bob Hutton, Robert Benchley, and Joyce Reynolds
In "Janie" now at the Metropolitan

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 326 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Hartford—Sundays, 8:30 a. m., WTHT, 1230kc
New Haven—Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., WELI, 960kc.

Maine

Bangor—First and last Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Bangor—Sundays, Oct. 8, 15, and 22, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Sundays, 2:30 p. m., WMEX, 1510kc.
Greenfield—Third Tuesdays, 11:15 a. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—First and third Thursdays, 7:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Springfield—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
Worcester—Second Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WORC, 1310kc.

New Hampshire

Keene—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WKNE, 1290kc
Laconia—Fridays, 9:45 a. m., WLNH, 1340kc.
Manchester—Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—First and third Wednesdays, 7 a. m., WPCI, 1420kc.
Providence—Saturdays, 12 noon, second Wednesdays, 7:30 a. m., WJAR, 920kc.

Vermont

Waterbury—Thursdays, 11:15 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Sundays, 1:30 p. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).
Panama City—First Sundays, 2:45 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc (25.64m).

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Southland Singing.
4:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Music
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music
5:30 p. m.—Listen to Lieberi
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news
7:00 p. m.—Dick Jergens' Orchestra
7:15 p. m.—News of the World
7:30 p. m.—Band Concert
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters
9:00 p. m.—News; Waltz Time
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off

WGTR-WMTW

1:30 p. m.—First Game: Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals baseball
3:30 p. m.—Band Parade
3:45 p. m.—Second Game: Braves-St. Louis Cardinals
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; music
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 same as WNAC
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert
7:00 p. m. to 10:15 same as WNAC
10:15 p. m.—Key to Melody
10:30 p. m. to 11 same as WNAC
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off

Role for 'Jennifer Jones'; Sequel to 'Claudia' Planned

With Hal B. Wallis as producer, Jennifer Jones will be starred by Paramount in "The Love Letters," film version of an English novel by Chris Massie. William Dieterle will direct.

Alan Curtis, Turhan Bey, and Susanna Foster are to have the leads in Universal's "Frisco Sal," a musical about San Francisco of the Barbary Coast days.

A sequel to "Claudia" will be made by 20th Century-Fox with Robert Young and Dorothy McGuire continuing in the same characters they played in the original.

"Her Highness and the Bell Boy" is the title of the next film in which MGM proposes to star Hedy Lamarr, with Robert Walker as leading man. June Allyson will also have a part in this picture.

Alexander Knox will have the leading role in Columbia's filming of James Hilton's novel, "And Now Goodbye."

Paramount will make a comedy about San Francisco today with Ray Milland and Sonny Tufts in leading roles.

Danny Kaye's next picture for MGM will concern a military policeman who gets into romantic difficulties during the liberation of Paris. It will be called "Fancy Free."

At the Telepix

The March of Time issue on the British Empire will head the program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday. Other items will include "The Battle of the Marianas," a collection of Marine Corps pictures of the conquest of Saipan, Guam, and Tinian; a film on unusual occupations; music in the modern manner; sports at Washington and Lee University; Donald Duck; color cartoon; Gretchen Fraser, Olympic ski champion; a newsreel including pictures on the liberation of Belgium.

Bette Davis at Uptown

"Mr. Skeffington," with Bette Davis, Claude Rains, and Walter Abel, will be seen at the Uptown beginning today. The other feature will be "Make Your Own Bed," with Jack Carson and Jane Wyman.

"Réveille," a play by Joanna Roos, in which she will appear, has been acquired for production by Cheryl Crawford in New York. It is said that Miss Crawford is considering reviving "The Tempest," with Zorina as the Ariel and Canada Lee as Caliban.

Roy Jones, Universal Pictures

Joy Hodges
Coming to the Colonial, Tuesday, in "Our Fanny."

Stage News

John C. Wilson plans to produce "The Streets are Guarded," a new play by Lawrence Stallings, dealing with Marine Corps men of the Second World War.

Billy Rose has added Benny Goodman and his clarinet to the company to appear in "The Seven Lively Arts" at the Ziegfeld Theater, New York, on Dec. 7.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight. Bob Strong and his orchestra.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Imposter." Jean Gabin, Richard Whorf. 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"Mask of Dimitrios." Sydney Greenstreet. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "A Wave, a WAC, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi." Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:17, 3:04, 5:51, 8:38. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:41 a. m., 1:28, 4:15, 7:02, 9:59.
Kenmore—"Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. 2:32, 5:52, 9:12. "Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman. 1, 4:20, 7:46.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Janie." Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 9:53 a. m., 12:46, 3:36, 6:20, 9:30. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:23, 5:15, 8:05.
Modern—"Marine Raiders." Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy. 9:25 a. m., 12:56, 4:20, 7:50.
Orpheum—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.
Paramount—"Mask of Dimitrios." Sydney Greenstreet. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:25. "A Wave, a Wac, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5, 8:15.
RKO-Boston—"Pearl of Death." Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 7:45, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.
Scollay—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:35, 6:15, 8:55.
State—"Since You Went Away." Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten.
South Station Theater—"Fortress Japan." "Easy Life." "Passing Parade." "Co-ed Sports." "Pete Smith's Barbe-cue." "Film Vodvil." "Desert Wonderland." "Girls, Girls, Girls." latest cartoons and other shorts.
Telepix—"This Man Dewey." "Iran." "Musical Movieland." "Colorado Rockies." "Bronte Sisters Biography." "Little Lulu." Digest of World News. Color Cartoon. Continuous from 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:55, 9:35. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

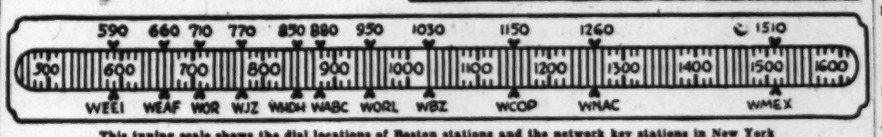
Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Marine Raiders." Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Secrets of Scotland Yard." E. Barrier, Stephen Bachelor. "Lumberjack," William Boyd, Andy Clyde. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The White Cliffs of Dover." Irene Dunne, Roddy McDowall. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol. **Regent**: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "Fighting Sea Monsters."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Home in Indiana." Walter Brennan. "Two-Man Submarine," Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 1:45 Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "The Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "This is the Life," Susanna Foster. 1:40, 7, 10:05. "Song of the Open Road," Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen.
Coolidge Corner: "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.
Cleveland Circle: "Between Two Worlds," Paul Henreid, Eleanor Parker. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Hour Before the Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Leave It to the Irish," J. Dunn, W. McKay. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, H. James. "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 2, 8.
University: "Mr. Skeffington." Bette Davis. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "The March of Time." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Heavenly Body," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:41, 9:31. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck. 2:08, 7:58.
Park: "Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Four Feathers." "The Imposter," Jean Gabin, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton, E. Williams. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McCallister. 2:30, 6:15. "G-Boys Prisoner," Bruce Bennett, Erik Rolf. 4:10, 9:55.
MALDEN—Malden: "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:38, 4:47, 7:56. "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 3:58, 6:01, 9:15.
Mystic: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. 3:37, 8:28. "Ladies of Washington," Thomas Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:12, 7, 9:56.
Auditorium: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
Maplewood: "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:16, 7:16. "Moon Over Las Vegas."
Orpheum: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. "Her Primitive Mate," L. Albritton, R. Paige.
Strand: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. 3:19, 8:24. "Twilight on the Prairie," 2:12, 7, 9:54.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Irene Manning. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD — Medford: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Stars on Parade," Lynn Merrick.
Fellsway: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Martha Raye. "Men in White," Lionel Barrymore.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Cobra Woman," Jon Hall, Maria Montez.
NATICK — Colonial: "Mr. Skeffington," Claude Raines, Bette Davis. "Seven Days Ashore," Allan Carney, Wally Brown. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Hour Before Dawn," Veronica Lake, Franchot Tone. "Song of the Open Road," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy.
QUINCY—Capitol: "In Society," Abbott and Costello.
Strand: "Secret Command," Pat O'Brien. "Kansas City Kitty," Joan Davis.
Alhambra: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Chip Off the Old Block," Don O'Connor.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. "Charlie Chan's Chinese Cat."
Strand: "It Happened Tomorrow," Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Follow the Leader," Leo Gorey, Hantz Hall.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan, Lon McAllister. "The Contender," Buster Crabbe.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 3:08, 7:53. "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. 3:37, 9:23.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone, Veronica Lake. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "The Navy Way," Jean Parker. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. **Coolidge**: "The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper, Laraine Day. Selected short subjects.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dune. "March of Time's-British Imperialism, 1944."
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "And the Angels Sing," Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "Days of Glory," Gregory Peck.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The North Star," Anne Baxter, Walter Huston. "Pistol Packin' Mama," Ruth Terry, Bob Livingston. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight • 6:30 p.m. • Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; "Azaleas"	Newscast	Music; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; religious
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	Newsreel of the Air
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Shopping Talk	Melody Time	"The Music Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Edward M'Hugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Across Caribbean	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Easy Rhythm"	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	Ice Follies	"Linda Crockett"; sk.
10:15 "Light of World"	Music; Listen, Milady	Robert St. John, news	Ice Follies	Studio speaker
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie Mason"
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Star Playhouse; drama	Yankee House Party	
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	"Glamour Manor," starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Farm and Home Makers	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Polka Time"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"	Victory Gardens	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	"Luncheon With Lopez"	Curtain Time with Jean Harper; News
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	
2:00 Portia Faces Life	Church in the Wildwood	"Guiding Light"; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30 Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	"Woman in White"	Yankee Kitchen	Sports comments
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	Newscast	Hymns of All Churches	"Real Stories"; drama	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Irish Music
3:15 "Tena and Tim"	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Parade; Songs	Drama; Musical variety	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball	News service
4:00 5 Bells in Boston;	Popular music; Songs	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sports comments
4:15 Navy show; Songs	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Cardinals baseball	Johnny Long's Orch.
4:30 Victory Gardens	Westbrook Van Voorhis	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Victory Gardening
4:45 Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	'Young Widder Brown'	Cardinals baseball	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Fred Foye's N & R'ndup	News; P. Master's Or.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby, songs
5:45 'Inside MGM"; int.	Talk; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dinner Dance
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Digest; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30 Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	Ted Steele; Novatones	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; Maj. Fielding	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; music; dr.	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	Ed Wynn's Happy Island	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Barry Wood, songs
7:15 We Who Dream; dr	Orchestra; soloists	J. W. Vanderecok, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 Friday on B'dway;	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	"Quis of Two Cities"	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45 soloist; orchestra	western drama	"Frontline Headlines"	"Quis of Two Cities"	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00 "Aldrich Family,"	Ray Henle, news	F. Black's Or.; Lucille	Cecil Brown, news	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:15 with Dickie Jones	"Parker Family"; dr.	Manners; R. Graham	Sunny Skylar's Serenade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30 "Adventures of the	Meet Your Navy; music	Ed "Archie" Gardner's	'Freedom of Opportunity'; drama; guests	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Thin Man"; News	var. show; Interviews	Show; gst. G. Tierney		Doug Garron's Music
9:00 "It Pays to Be Ignorant"; comedy	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Frank Munn; Evelyn	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Wagner Concert
9:15 soloist; orchestra	"Gang Busters"; sketch	MacGregor; chorus; or.	"Screen Test"	Classical Album: Wagner Concert
9:30 That Brewster Boy	Olen Gray's Orchestra	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; Quiz	
9:45 That Brewster Boy	Dance orch.; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter mc	Show; J. R. King, mc	
10:00 Moore-Durante Variety show; orch.	Earl Godwin, news	"Amos 'n' Andy"; guest	Network sports	News service
10:15	Ted Malone, talk	John Charles Thomas	Network sports	Beyond Victory
10:30 Stage Door Canteen	'The Symphonette,' with	Sports news; Bill Stern	Network sports	Ray Noble's Orch
10:45 Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conducter	Avis A Alabaugh, talk	Network sports	Teddy Powell's Orch
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	News service	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Radio Newsreel	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:30 Bob Strong's Orch.	Fishermen's program	News; Elmer N. Eddy	Cab Calloway's Orch...	Day's End: music
11:45 Bob Strong's Orch.	Concert Miniature; News	Weather; Bump Hadley	Cab Calloway's Orch...	Day's End: News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE and ORPHEUM
Doors to Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Open to State 11:15 a. m.
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S first production since "Gone With The Wind" & "Rebecca"
"Since You Went Away"
starring
Claudette COLBERT
Jennifer JONES
Joseph COTTEN
Shirley TEMPLE
Monty WOOLLEY
Lionel BARRYMORE
Robert WALKER
"SINCE YOU WENT AWAY"
Shown at: Orpheum, 9:08 a. m., 12 noon, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10 p. m.; State, 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:08, 9:10 p. m.

DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
WILSON
IN TECHNICOLOR
20th CENTURY FOX PICTURE
DIRECTED BY HENRY KING
Written for the Screen by LAMAR TROTTI
GALA N.E. PREMIERE
THURS. EVE., SEPT. 28th
Movie Stars in Person
PLUS COMPLETE STAGE SHOW
Reserved Seats Now On Sale
• For Premiere Only •
Reg. Cont. Performances Start Fri. A. M.
RKO BOSTON
WASHINGTON at ESSEX STS.

EXETER KEN 7067
JEAN GABIN
"THE IMPOSTER"
JIMMY LYDON • JOAN MORTIMER
"HENRY ALDRICH'S LITTLE SECRET"
Doors Open 1:30 p. m. "BETWEEN TWO WORLDS"

KEITH MEMORIAL
2nd SMASH WEEK!
GARY COOPER
TERESA WRIGHT
Casanova Brown
Frank Morgan Anita Louise
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Wide Changes Proposed In Connecticut Courts

The Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 21—Sweeping changes in the Connecticut judicial system are proposed in a report of a special commission which has been studying the State's court setup.

In the report presented to the Legislative Council the commission recommended placing of probate judges on a salary instead of a fee system. Their terms would be extended from two years to four.

Much of the work of the Common Pleas courts would be turned over to the Superior Court and the number of Common Pleas judges reduced from 13 to 11.

Municipal court judges would be nominated by the Governor and elected by the General Assembly. Under the present law the local judges are named by the General Assembly without any participation by the Governor in the process.

Probate judges, depending on fees, have widely varying incomes. In a large and wealthy city the judge may receive as much as $20,000 in a year. In a rural district his fees may amount to no more than $100. The commission proposes a fixed salary basis, meaning "equal pay for equal work."

The proposal that the Governor nominate the judges of local police and city courts is one that has been made repeatedly in the past. Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross urged this reform but no legislative session has seen fit to yield its own prerogatives in selection of the local judges.

Series of Escapes

The escape of two inmates from the Norwich State Hospital this week, one in a series of such episodes during recent months, focussed public attention in Connecticut on conditions at its State institutions and led to an inquiry by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin into the specific problem of custodial care at Norwich.

The two men who got through a window and slid down a fire hose, while a radio that they had turned up to loud volume covered the noise of their escape, were both classed as criminal as well as mental cases. Supt. William A. Bryan, in charge of the hospital, said that the shortage of manpower since the war had reduced the number of guards in this building from 18 to nine.

State's Attorney Hugh Meade Alcorn, Jr., of Hartford County, who conducted the prosecution of both men, called publicly for an investigation, declaring that if he "were Governor," there would be a new superintendent at Norwich.

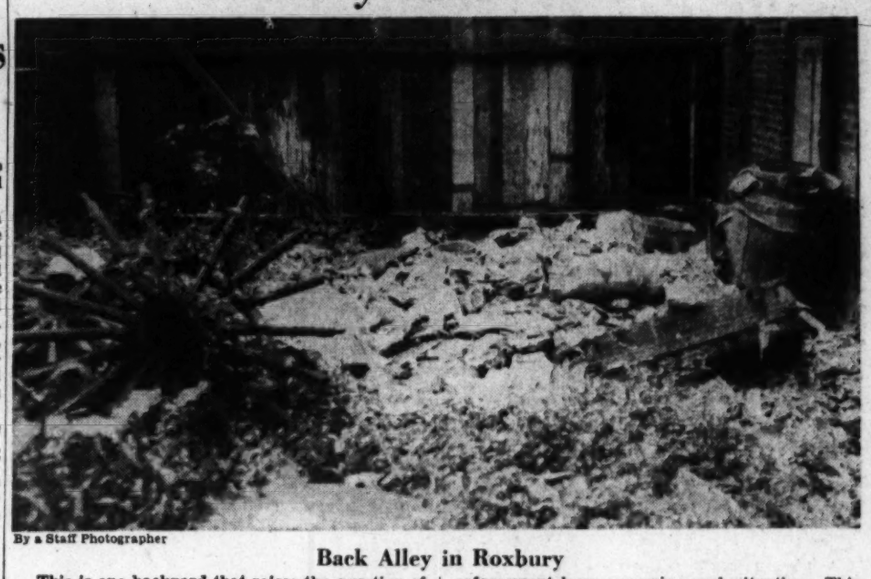
The plight of state custodial institutions since the manpower shortage has been more than once the subject of complaint by superintendents and boards of trustees who declare that for the wages they are allowed to pay they can get very few people to take jobs. Conscientious objectors are working in a number of the institutions, but they have only partially filled the gap left by calls to the armed service and more attractive jobs in industry.

Whatever Governor Baldwin's inquiry discloses, the situation at the institutions seemed headed for legislative attention. Appropriations for wage adjustments will be asked unless the manpower shortage eases very markedly in the next few months.

State Surplus

The State closed its books at the end of the last fiscal year, June 30, with an operating surplus in the general fund of $10,804,000, Comptroller Fred R. Zeller has reported. Both expenses and income were higher than the year before.

Untidy Boston Scene



By a Staff Photographer

Back Alley in Roxbury

This is one backyard that raises the question of where Boston's cleanup campaign left off after a promising beginning last April. Scenes like this have brought protests and demands for permanent enforcement laws governing such situations. This kind of alley is usually surrounded by vacant, delapidated tenement houses which serve as clubhouses for teen-agers.

Hearing Divided on Curfew Proposal

There are better ways of curbing juvenile delinquency in Boston than by enforcing a "nearly city-wide" curfew, various officials and citizens asserted today at a hearing on proposed curfew enforcement held by the City Council's Committee on Ordinances.

Only a very small percentage of the city's children are delinquents, it was pointed out by Henry C. McKenna, Chief Probation Officer of the Suffolk County Superior Court, and to impose a curfew on all of them would be to penalize hundreds of innocent children in order to attempt to restrain each real delinquent, who most likely would evade the law in any case.

Such a curfew, he declared, would "make a lot of trouble for all the good families in order to reach the delinquents in a few families."

"Liquor and overindulgence in liquor are the major causes of crime today," Mr. McKenna added.

Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan agreed that liquor was to blame for much of the problem. He said: "We must be truthful about it. There is a general looseness of morals that has been accepted as 'good form.'"

Cocktail parties, which became "good form" in some circles during the prohibition era, he continued, have now become an almost "necessary" form of entertainment in wider circles. And children are apt to follow the example of their parents.

Held Impracticable

Colonel Sullivan stated that in his opinion the enforcement of a curfew would be impracticable, particularly since certain sections of the city would be left out, as the City Corporation Counsel has advised, in order not to violate the personal liberty of children under the Federal Constitution. This would make it possible in many places for children merely to cross the street to evade the clutches of harassed policemen.

One provision of the curfew, enforcement of which was under consideration, was objected to by the Police Commissioner and by others who testified. It was the requirement that children on the streets after 9 p. m. must be accompanied by a parent, grandparent or guardian. Like many other friends of families, he said, he often took boys to evening events, and under this curfew law it would become the duty of a police officer to take in such boys.

The Police Commissioner said, however, that whatever the City Council decided to do about the curfew, the Police Department would co-operate to the best of its ability—an ability now somewhat limited by its decreased size.

Limited Approval

Among the few persons to express limited approval of the proposed curfew enforcement was Mrs. Alice M. Durst of Mattapan, juvenile director of the Father Millard branch of the Catholic Order of Foresters. Mrs. Durst, however, felt with Colonel Sullivan that "friends of the family" should be included in approved adult escorts for children after curfew.

Thomas M. Gemelli, Probation Officer of the Roxbury District Court, stated that the curfew would be more possible of effective enforcement perhaps, if it could be applied to the whole city. But a better way of combatting juvenile delinquency in his opinion, he said, would be to give probation officers much more help, and to support social agencies which are struggling to provide more wholesome recreation for children who may be tempted by delinquency.

The hearing was called for 10:30 a. m. today, but at that time, with Colonel Sullivan and the group of interested citizens ready to testify, only one member of the Committee on Ordinances was present. That was the chairman, Councillor Joseph Russo. None of the other members appeared until about 11 o'clock.

The Committee will make a report to the full Council on Monday.

Police Tell Why Pay Rise Is Deserved

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gilbert and Sullivan's refrain that "a policeman's lot is not a happy one" is being hummed often these days by Boston's busy patrolmen whose coats fairly burst at the buttons with interest when someone brings up the salary increase question.

The possibility of salary increases for patrolmen has come to the fore in the last week or so after City Councilmen asked the Mayor to consider the possibility of the formation of a "police arbitration committee" together with Governor Saltonstall and Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner. Police are not permitted to join an organized union at present.

The patrolmen in question, some of whom have been on the force for 15 years or more and still receive only $38 a week after money for taxes, war bonds and pension have been taken out, prefer "to say it" not with flowers, and not in the trilling operetta tones of the English co-authors, but rather to say with a direct American thrust of language, that "the lot of a Boston policeman ain't so hot."

Men Injured

Or with still more force and variety: "Some of us fellows had to work from 150 to 300 hours overtime last year, and not a cup of coffee did we get for it, much less any overtime pay."

"Not a night goes by but what some men on the force aren't injured because they've had to defend themselves against aggressive drunks," said another patrolman who cited that inebriates, civilians and servicemen alike, seem to take particular pleasure in assailing "the law."

"If you're a big man, it's okay, but a small patrolman doesn't have a chance when four or five guys jump him," he continued.

"The first thing a drunk wants to do to assert himself is to knock some cop's block off," contributed one 200-pounder, who though in the heavyweight class, doesn't relish such encounter as frequently occur in the Scollay Square district, at Massachusetts and Columbus Avenues and at Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and along the downtown Washington Street beats, to mention only a few of the "risky" night beats.

Some patrolmen, who, through no fault of their own or who because of economic conditions in their families, had to go to work early in life and were therefore unable to finish grammar school, find it difficult to pass civil service examinations which would entitle them to raise themselves out of the $2,300 class.

Little Opportunity

And little opportunity is provided in the Boston Police Department for such men to improve their status, it was said, no matter how good they may be on the job. In New York, one bluecoat pointed out, there is a special detective division into which men with meritorious records may go and receive higher salaries without having to pass rigid civil service examinations. And if one does well there, he can be promoted, say Boston policemen, who report that there's no such wage enticement in the local detective division.

Examples of patrolmen's sons who are earning considerably more than their policemen fathers by working in war plants were also cited by some as they aired their grievances.

"And this matter of the 1919 police strike still hangs over us like a pall," said one patrolman. "We are not able to speak for ourselves."

What with talk of salary increases in the air, the Boston Junior Elementary Teachers Club voted last night at the Hotel Lenox to go before the Boston School Committee with a petition for a straight annual salary which includes pension privileges. Club officers declared they would seek a raise in the minimum appointment salary for beginning elementary teachers from $1,248 to $1,440 per year.

The City Workers Clerks Association, which represents 500 to 600 stenographers and clerical workers in the City's various departments, today would give no official comment or statement on its members' stand on the salary question, although it is common knowledge that city workers in this class are among the lowest paid of all groups.

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Northeastern Announces Courses for War Workers

War Activities of New England

Four courses for war workers will be offered at Northeastern University starting next Monday according to an announcement today from Albert E. Everett, director.

Sponsored by the United States Department of Education, the free tuition courses include Advanced Industrial Safety Engineering, Industrial Electronics I, Principles of Applied Physics and Industrial Safety Engineering.

Needham Roll

Dedication of the Honor Roll for citizens of Needham serving in the armed forces will be held next Sunday afternoon, it was announced today. Exercises will include a parade of veterans from the Legion Home to the Town Hall where appropriate ceremonies will dedicate the Honor Roll.

Awards in New England

Four New Englanders have been honored by Navy awards and citations, according to announcements today from the First Naval District.

Heading the list is Lieut. Commander Vincent L. Hathorne of Pittsfield, Maine. This naval aviator received the Gold Star in lieu of a second Distinguished Flying Cross for heroism displayed in delivering devastating blows against Japanese installations.

Aviation Radioman, First Class, Lionel F. Pelletier, Jr., of Fall River won the Navy and Marine Corps Medal for courage displayed in an attempt to save fellow members of the crew of a bomber which crashed in the North Atlantic.

Aviation Ordnanceman, Second Class, Rano Della-Santa of Barre, Vt., received the Air Medal for "meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flight" in combat against the Japanese over the Marshall Islands.

Advancement to Chief Photographer's Mate was won by James J. Nugent, Jr., for "services in action against the enemy during landing operations on enemy-held territory."

Hopkinton Man Honored

Award of the Bronze Star Medal to Lieut. Col. Clifford A. Curtis of Hopkinton was announced in a dispatch from the Fifth Army in Italy, today.

Colonel Curtis won the medal while serving with the 1st Armored Division on the Fifth Army front in Italy. His unit was especially active on the drive North from Rome.

Promotions of six Eighth Army Air Force gunners from Massachusetts serving at a bomber station in England is announced today in a field dispatch from the station.

Theodore E. Otto of Weston, radio operator-gunner, has been promoted from staff to technical sergeant; Perley L. Shaw of Dorchester, an aerial engineer and top turret gunner, also was promoted to technical sergeant; Paul H. Kneeland of Worcester was advanced to technical sergeant.

Paul E. Cuzzon of Acushnet, waist gunner, was promoted to staff sergeant. Pryce C. Spenser, also a waist gunner, was promoted from corporal to sergeant and John J. Toomey of West Springfield also was made a sergeant.

Dismissal Sought Of the Aldred Suit

Motions to dismiss the complaint of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission against the Aldred Investment Trust, Gordon B. Hanlon, its president, and other officers, which charged mismanagement and gross abuse of trust, and asked for appointment of a receiver, were taken under advisement by Judge George C. Sweeney in the United States District Court today.

The Judge allowed, to a limited extent, a motion for a bill of particulars; denied a motion to strike out certain parts of its complaint, and denied, without prejudice or passing upon its merit, a motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the officers and appoint a receiver.

The complaint is similar to one filed by a stockholder of the trust several months ago, which is still pending after a lengthy trial. Mr. Hanlon was charged in both complaints with having secured control of the stock of the trust company and then having invested the funds of the trust in the Eastern Racing Association, which operates Suffolk Downs Race Track, instead of in industrial, public utilities and similar stocks, in line with the previous policy of the trust.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Thursday—Sept. 21

Baseball, Braves Field, Braves vs. Cardinals, 3 p. m. tomorrow.

Dances with Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club, Barker's North Station Club, J. M. & S. Kope's Esplanade Club, "on the River" between Exeter and Fairfield Streets. Open-air dancing—Charles "Y" Starlight Dance—Ruggles Street Club, Broadnax's

Informal Party, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m.—Copley Square Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Bridge.

Double and Something, J. W. B. Club, 8 p. m. Portrait sketching, free photos, hand analysis.

Fingerpainting, Buddies Club, 3 p. m.

Badminton, Charles "Y," 8 p. m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Instruction in Magic, Y. M. C. Union, 6:30 p. m.

Maine Legislators To Get Higher Pay

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 21 (AP)—In a three-day special session ending last night the 91st Maine Legislature:

Boosted the salaries of legislators at future regular sessions from $600 to $850 and doubled, also for future sessions, the special session pay rate, now $5 a day;

Appropriated $769,000, most of it for postwar projects;

Approved the first revision of the Maine statutes undertaken since 1930.

Michael T. Hughes

Michael T. Hughes, Chief of Police in Newton, who passed on in Toledo, Ohio, yesterday while attending a police radio conference, served with the Newton force for 39 years.

He was appointed head of the police by Senator Sinclair Weeks, then mayor of the city, in 1930. Though he had passed retirement age in April, Chief Hughes was reappointed for one year by Mayor Paul Goddard.

Chief Hughes was credited with motorizing the Newton police force shortly after his appointment. He also organized the Newton Safety Council.

He was a member of the Newton Lodge of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, the Newton Police Relief Association, and the Massachusetts and International Police Chiefs Associations.

Names of Seamen Due Ballots Posted

Names of seamen for whom absentee ballots are being held were posted today in prominent places in Boston with the purpose that they may be seen by those who can facilitate transmission of the state or Federal ballots to merchant seamen.

These ballots, sent at the request of seamen, are now being held at the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration at 408 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

The names have been posted at the Hotel Bostonian on Boylston Street; Maritime Service Upgrade School on Warrenton Street; Shipping Commissioner's office, Broad Street; Merchant Marine Center, Milk Street, and all union halls and seamen's institutions.

Promoted

Raised to Captaincy

Former Commander Sherman W. Reed, native of Brookline, Mass., who has lived in the Greater Boston area for many years, and who has been superintendent of the United States Maritime Service Training Station at Gallop's Island, Boston, has been promoted to the rank of captain, U. S. M. S., active duty. He was a navigating officer on the liner Leviathan for six years. He assumed command of the Radio Training Station at Boston on Sept. 1, 1942, as lieutenant commander, and was promoted to commander about three months later.

Paper Collection Heads for Record In Current Drive

Boston's Salvage Committee was looking forward to the possibility of a new waste-paper salvage record being hung up this week as the regular monthly drive entered its final stages.

Collections in the first 14 Wards of the City during the past three days now total 638,690 pounds of waste paper compared with 583,930 pounds for last month in the same Wards.

Banner collections were reported yesterday in Wards 11 through 14 with 272,800 pounds compared with 268,400 for last month in the same Wards.

Trucks canvassed Wards 15 through 18 today, and will end the drive tomorrow in Wards 19 through 22.

Fifty more pairs of circus tickets for the Hamid-Morton Circus, which opens Sunday at the Boston Garden, were awarded yesterday to paper contributors, and war bond winners were as follows: Arthur Bowden of South Boston, Mrs. A. White of South Boston, Jean Hamilton and Edward Wibery of Roxbury, and D. N. McKillop of South End.

Boy Scouts of Newton, who have been collecting waste paper throughout the summer, and regularly since Pearl Harbor, are making ready to terminate a nationwide Scouting drive Sept. 30.

All Scouts and Cubs who have collected 1,000 pounds will receive an attractive emblem from the WPB and each troop and pack that has collected a total of 1,000 pounds per member will receive an inscribed certificate of honor.

Junior Orchestra New Longy Feature

Longy School of Music, as it opens its 30th season on Sept. 25, announces organization of a Junior Orchestra under the direction of Wolfe Wolfinsohn, leader of the Stradivarius Quartet. The project is part of the School's accelerated children's program, which now includes group singing, music appreciation, and a course in listening to music. The classes are held for the children on Saturday mornings and are under the direction of the Preparatory Department.

In addition, Mrs. Priscilla Riddle Knight will continue her special classes for very young children—from the age of three.

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NEW YORK

Groundwork for Revolt Seen In Danish 'Police Emergency'

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—Though neutral sources reported calm throughout Copenhagen over night, today's indications are that a general feeling of revolt was begun when the Germans suspended the whole Danish police force of 12,000 men and attempted to disarm them.

Declaring a state of "police emergency," the Germans occupied the police station during an air-raid alarm.

Martial law has been declared throughout the country and the cutting off of ferry and air connections with Sweden has isolated Denmark.

A German attempt to storm the royal palace in Copenhagen formed the greatest bitterness among Danish people. Nothing could have exasperated them more.

"In this time of invasion nervousness," writes one Copenhagen correspondent of the Stockholm press, "a deep impression was made on the country by the Royal Family's removal into Amalienborg after a long stay at Sorgenfri Castle. It has had a calming effect on the populace."

Germans Continue Efforts

Meanwhile, the Germans are continuing their efforts to get more Danish workers into Germany. Quarantine barracks for receiving 1,000 Danes daily are reported to have been set up, in addition to 10,000 Danes already in Germany.

In Denmark the conflict has been not only between Germans and Danes but also among Germans themselves.

Conflicts between the Nazis and the Gestapo on one hand and the Wehrmacht on the other have occurred in Denmark for a long time—in fact, almost since the Danes began sabotage two years ago.

The most marked conflict has been between Dr. Werner Best, political plenipotentiary, and Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, military Commnader in Chief.

So long as Germany's armies were successful, the conflict was limited to minor questions. The first was over the relationship between the Danish "Quisling," Fritz Clausen and the Nazi party, due in large measure to Herr Clausen's incompetence.

Crisis Arose

In the autumn of 1942, a crisis arose over a brusk telegraphed reply from King Christian to Hitler's birthday greeting. This led to the Danish Government being reorganized under Harold E. Scavenius as Premier and Dr. Best becoming plenipotentiary and General von Hanneken Commander in Chief.

For some time, Dr. Best was quite pliant, seeking to continue to play up Denmark as a "model protectorate," which was willingly accepted by the Germans.

General von Hanneken, however, bitterly opposed conciliation, and strikes and sabotage of the Danes ultimately led to the triumph of his viewpoint.

Now the German policy has become one of terrorism, shootings, imprisonments, and deportations to Germany.

Danes Await Invasion

Despite this situation, wherein the Copenhagen people, according to a neutral eyewitness, look "increasingly strange and nervous, with unrest clearly visible in their eyes, the Danes still are reported to be thinking only of one topic.

The invasion rumor is most persistent and seems to be increasing, with pamphlets distributed among the people warning them not to act too soon.

Perhaps one of the most annoying petty incidents the Danish population must tolerate is the one in which so-called Herrenvolk themselves violate their own legislation for personal gain.

Sometimes, however, it is not without its humorous side, as, for example, when members of the German Wehrmacht in Jutland evaded a decree concerning illegal slaughterings of cattle by having consignments of bacon and butter paraded through the streets in a coffin with a guard of honor of four German soldiers.

Unfortunately, the local population learned about it. These same soldiers now are a laughing-stock of the village of Holsterbro.

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Wartime Travel in France

Associated Press

A Visitor Arrives in Paris

A licensed trailer, towed by a bicycle, is used by this woman from the outskirts of the French Capital where transportation facilities are lacking and travelers must wheel or walk.

UNRRA Officials Urge Speed On Europe 'Refugee' Problem

Continued from Page 1

now are being prepared in various languages to aid in this gigantic mass migration.

UNRRA's Committee on Displaced Persons is working in close co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, headed by Sir Herbert Emerson—who was Britain's high commissioner for refugees at the League of Nations—which will undertake permanent relocation of persons unable to return to their former homes for political or other reasons.

Passports for Refugees

The Intergovernmental Committee is preparing to revive "Nansen passports" issued by the League of Nations for nationless refugees. Jews that were driven out of Germany in large numbers and deprived of their citizenship again will become Germans under the terms of the armistice, it is expected.

In an effort to get special consideration for the harassed Jews of Europe, the newly formed Hebrew nation yesterday, through Gustavo Gutierrez, Cuban delegate, asked a seat on the UNRRA Council. The request is not expected to be granted, since the nation has not been diplomatically recognized.

The estimate of 20,000,000 persons displaced in Europe does not include Poles banished into Russia or whose homes have been affected by changing Soviet-Polish borders.

Fearing a "scorched-earth" policy as German armies retire from the rest of their country, the Poles, through Jan Ciechanowski, Ambassador to the United States, asked the Council to request the Allied governments "to warn Germany to refrain from destruction of mining and industrial machinery in countries from which the German armies retire."

Disregard of this warning by Germany, they said, should be followed by restitution not only of manufacturing facilities, but of relief goods such as fuel, clothing, and footwear. The UNRRA Council provided at its first Council meeting that Germany should furnish relief supplies to its victim nations where possible.

Disappointment Voiced

Disappointment that UNRRA has not followed up its Atlantic City resolution for rehabilitation of school systems was voiced to the Council at its plenary session yesterday by Dr. Tingu F. Tsiang, Chinese Council member. Plans of this nature have been left to the international office of educational and cultural reconstruction, not yet officially joined by the United States.

A sentimental touch was added to the meeting by C. A. Berendsen of New Zealand, who spoke of the recent noble attempt of New Zealand troops to liberate Greece. He requested that New Zealand's UNRRA contribution go first to Greece.

Hope that UNRRA will give more attention in the early future to the Far East was expressed by several delegates from that area, who approved plans for separate offices in China and Australia, announced by Director General Herbert H. Lehman.

A 1945 budget submitted to the Council by Director General Lehman indicated that UNRRA will spend at least $1,000,000,000, of which 1 per cent will go for administrative expenses.

Belgians Disclose Success Of Resistance Since 1940

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 21—Belgian authorities here now are able to disclose impressive facts and figures of Belgian internal resistance to the invader since 1940.

During the four years of occupation in World War I, 250 Belgians were executed, whereas this time the figure is slightly more than 7,500.

Full figures of the imprisoned, not counting hostages, deportations, and oppression have increased during the past couple of years, so that the final figure never may be known.

Resstance began from the start—the first clandestine papers appearing in July, 1940. By the end of the year, there were 52, and by July of this year there were 330.

Troops Given False Papers

In a matter of weeks, an organization was functioning in which Belgian, French, British, and Polish troops were given false papers and started on their trip to England.

Since then, thousands of members of the Allied forces, mainly pilots, have been sent safely via France and Spain to Allied territory by means of a system which is possible only in a country where more than 90 per cent never have swerved from their loyalty and patriotism.

Resistance was divided into straight sabotage with military weapons, elaborate escape service, information service employing Belgians in every town, village and hamlet, and the clandestine press. It included the provisioning of the Maquis which by July of this year were 300,000 strong.

Women and Children Used

These various organizations involved the use even of women and children. They would not have been possible without sinking all differences.

Manual workers and the middle class were united in a single body, the Union des Travailleurs Manuels et Intellectuels. The Roman Catholic University of Louvain opened its doors to freethinkers from Brussels. Roman Catholic priests took charge of Jewish children, and rival syndicates joined forces.

Meanwhile, the entire country was kept informed of the facts by the clandestine press. As soon as full collaboration was reached with London, preparations went ahead for the invasion, culminating in praise officially expressed by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters.

This success counted in lives lost and in wounded was far from cheap. But all Belgians today are proud to quote the German official estimate of collaborators—3 per cent of the population—which is lower than any other occupied country in Europe.

HARRY JAMES, the Nation's No. 1 Trumpeter, wearing an Adam, America's Famous Hat.

For that touch of fall smartness, Mr. James chooses the Adam Five. New season styles start at $3.45.

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British to Train Youths After War

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Britain already is drafting plans for a peacetime army and navy which would require one year of military training for all youths upon reaching the age of 18. The propram also contemplates increased pay for both branches of the service to make them more attractive.

General pay increases are expected to be announced at the end of the European war under a length of service provision, with the possibility of extra allotments for men in the Far East.

Considerable criticism of the British pay scale has been voiced in the London press, some writers contending it has resulted in a reluctance of British soldiers to fraternize with the American and Dominion troops who receive more.

Minesweeper 409 Lost In Recent Hurricane

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Loss of the minesweeper 409 at sea during last week's hurricane along the East Coast was reported by the Navy Sept. 20.

The Navy said that the U.S.S. YMS-409 "has not been heard from and is presumed to be lost." It carried a normal complement of approximately 20 officers and men.

The vessel was built by the Henry C. Grebe and Co. at Chicago and was launched Oct. 27, 1943. Its loss is the fifth as a result of the hurricane. Previously the loss of the destroyer Warrington, two Coast Guard vessels and a lightship had been reported.

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Inside Reich: How Allied Rule Is Working in First Vital Test

Continued from Page 1

in civilian dress. Though they technically were liable to be shot as spies, they have been turned over to the Army and treated as prisoners of war.

Most of those left are women and children, and of the men still here, a great many are Jews or Germans married to Jewish women.

The attitude of the Germans here in Kornim Unster is not easy to assess accurately. I talked to several men and women waiting to register. They were all subdued, uneasy. Some were plainly fearful. One or two were almost surly. There was a general atmosphere of latent hostility.

This doesn't apply to the Jews, however, who were plainly pleased and even delighted to have Americans there to end their period of persecution, which several of them said was becoming increasingly severe.

I have encountered a few Germans in Kornim Unster and the villages round about who emphatically and volubly insist the Allies will be enthusiastically welcomed by a great majority of the German people in this part of the Reich. So far, there is no real evidence of this apart from the Jews.

Farmers Indifferent

The general attitude on the farms seems to be stolid indifference, which is beginning to break down somewhat here and there. In the villages, the attitude is more mixed. Today a few German women waved cheerfully at us as our jeep went by. But most went about their business unnoticing or just stared unresponsively at us.

In Kornim Unster, people generally are not displeased at the beginnings of the military government. It's all right so far, some of them said. There's enough food, unrationed for the moment.

As far as can be ascertained, their attitude is that of persons who have exchanged one form of military discipline for another. And the military government under which they now are living here is not far removed from a sort of civilian form of military rule.

In fact, rules are set forth in 18 points in a proclamation posted outside the military-government office here. Briefly, it imposes a curfew from 9 to 6, and a blackout. It forbids all travel. It prohibits gatherings of more than five persons, but permits church services. It bans all newspapers or posters, and prohibits any German flags, national anthem, or patriotic music. Oddly enough, it bans wearing SS, SA, or similar uniform, and closes all schools and courts.

Conquerors but Not Oppressors

As stated in Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's proclamation also posted here in the village, Allied forces "come as conquerors but not as oppressors." They intend to overthrow the Nazi regime, destroy the Party, and punish its leaders. In the meantime, all legislative, judicial, and executive power is vested in General Eisenhower himself as Supreme Commander.

With few exceptions, people here in Kornim Unster show no signs of resenting or objecting to these regulations. They take the whole thing passively, more or less as they accepted the Nazi regime itself when they did not actively support it. Again excepting Jews, who naturally welcome the change, there is neither enthusiasm for nor open opposition to the Allied Military Government scheme.

Doubtless it is too soon to draw any broad conclusions—too little of Germany has been occupied. The big cities may be a different story. But already it can be said on the basis of the first few days' experiment here at Kornim Unster that the initial effort to meet preliminary aspects of the problem of what to do with Germany after the war is going fairly well.

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Hitler's 'V-2' Pictured As Flying, Fiery Pole

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 21

Citizens of neutral countries who claim to have seen the Nazi "V-2" secret weapon, believed to be a rocket bomb, says it looks "like a flying telegraph pole with a trail of flame," London newspapers declared.

The neutrals say the projectile is about five feet in diameter and 50 feet long, carrying a ton of explosive and nine tons of secret fuel for motive power.

They describe it as a long-range weapon useful against targets hundreds of miles away and say it has an extremely high trajectory.

Nazi Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has announced that the new terror weapon is ready for use, the newspapers said.

Japan's Prison Camps Reported Not So Bad

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The State Department has reason to believe, Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington was informed Sept. 20, that conditions in Japanese prison camps outside the Philippines are not so bad as feared.

Replying to Senator Wallgren's inquiry as to steps taken by the American Government to aid prisoners in the camps, Secretary of State Cordell Hull quoted a statement from Gen. J. M. Wainwright who said that conditions in his camp at Formosa were "as good as can be reasonably expected."

Neutral observers are not allowed to visit camps in the Philippines and information on conditions in camps there is deficient, Mr. Hull wrote, but reports on camps elsewhere in Japanese-controlled territory "indicate that conditions are not as bad as we had feared they would be."

Times Publisher and Wife Receive Honorary Degrees

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of the New York Times, and his wife, Mrs. Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, were granted honorary degrees by the University of Chattanooga here last night for their respective accomplishments in the fields of journalism, business and public service.

Similarly honored was Wiley Blount Rutledge, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who delivered the commencement address before the summer graduating class.

The University conferred degress of Doctor of Law on Mrs. Sulzberger and the Jurist and that of Doctor of Literature on the New York publisher.

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Hitler Uses Reserves to Hold West

Continued from Page 1

throughs. Sometimes the resistance is fanatical in the extreme.

One front-line report says an officer of cadets in the vicinity of Nancy led a suicidal bayonet counterattack running and yelling only to be mowed down by American machine-gun fire.

This kind of fanaticism can delay Allied advances for a time. Nazi-wild youngsters interspersed among discouraged veterans from Normandy and Belgium can effect vigorous rearguard actions, though suffering losses themselves.

Also the German High Command has been able to rush some reserves, heavy tanks, 88s and other good weapons, forward.

Germany is straining every effort to build a new western front along the Rhine. The Todt Organization is reported working night and day digging trenches and emplacements. One report asserts that Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler is in personal command.

Allied Power Shown

A sober assessment shows Allied armies obviously overwhelmingly superior to German forces in every department. They have a larger number of divisions at their disposal.

They have mastery of the air as shown Sept. 18 by the vast variety of sorties ranging from fighter activity, strafing flak batteries in Holland, to bombing by Marauders and heavies of key Nazi rail junctions and marshaling yards behind the lines in northwest Germany.

Latest Allied reports say furthermore that the recent air blitz against German oil resources has been so effective that not one synthetic oil plant in Germany is operating at normal capacity.

Some are out of war for the duration; others are being repaired by the plant repairs service of the Todt Organization. The total result is that German oil supplies have received a heavy setback at the most critical moment of the war and just after the loss of Romanian oil resources.

Meanwhile, all reports from air-borne operations in Holland, the flashiest example of Allied superiority, indicate that they can be authentically characterized by that much-maligned phrase "according to plan."

Air-borne headquarters which are in communication with all units dropped from the sky report that the skymen captured most of the assigned bridges intact and linked up with advancing British exactly at planned spots. From the start they have been well dug in and able to repel all enemy counterblows.

Power Dive Problem Solved by Lockheed

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 21 (AP)—Thundering earthward in a power dive, the fighter plane reaches such tremendous velocity that it used to buck wildly until the pilot lost control. Well—

Lockheed Aircraft Corp. announces that it has licked this problem, caused by what engineers call compressibility. Like snow collecting in front of a snowplow and breaking loose in chunks, masses of air pile up in front of the wing, roll back and hit the tail surfaces.

The solution, Lockheed said, is a pair of hinged metal dive flaps fastened to the under side of the wing. They control the rush of air, the company explained, but details are a military secret.

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British Speed to Rescue of Trapped Allied Paratroops

Continued from Page 1

in a second battle now shaping up for control of the crossings of the northern branch of the Dutch Rhine at Arnhem.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army and American sky soldiers captured the 1½-mile Nijmegen bridge across the southern branch of the Rhine after a bitter 24-hour battle.

As General Dempsey's armor raced across the bridge, units of Lieut. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton's First Allied Air-Borne Army apparently were holding their surrounded positions against repeated German assaults.

The Germans declared the entire 1st British Air-Borne Division was "largely wiped out" in the Arnhem area, but it was believed Americans were holding firmly to positions on both sides of the northern branch, and possibly were holding at least one crossing.

The Nijmegen Bridge was taken during the night, a BBC correspondent reported, and "early this morning elements of our armor were north of the river, across it, and our troops are now in a position to speed up their drive on Arnheim."

The Germans were reported attacking the air-borne island of troops with reinforced assault forces and were reported rushing reserves into the recesses of the Reichswald, huge forest just south of the Siegfried anchor of Kleve, in a desperate effort to block the Emmerich Gap route into Germany's northern plains.

Emmerich, just 15 miles east of Nijmegen and 19 miles southeast of Arnhem, guards the eight-mile passage between the Rhine—the German's historic line of defense now turned—and the Ijssel, the large Dutch waterway turning northward at Arnhem.

Piercing of the gateway would open the path to Essen, 55 miles southeast of Nijmegen, and the industrial Ruhr which Hitler needs to wage war.

The British and air-borne troops attacked the Nijmegen bridge from front and rear so quickly the Germans had no opportunity to blow up the huge concrete crossing. The desperate German attempt to avert disaster on the lower Rhine took the form of co-ordinated heavy bombings of Eindhoven to the south and a fierce counterattack from the west of the town.

Western Base Held by Allies

This failed. The western base held firm and the wedge was widened with slight gains to the east. In addition, more reinforcements and supplies were poured into the Air-Borne Army.

The frustrated effort of the Germans to chisel their way through from the west was almost their last hope of a break-through from what rapidly was becoming a trap in western Holland.

It was believed no usable bridges existed across the Rhine below Nijmegen for their escape, and such ferries as were in operation were subject to bombing. If they succeeded in crossing the Rhine, the Allies at Arnhem, once a junction is made there, would have to advance only 24 miles to the old Zuider Zee to close the trap.

The Nazis' defense flooding of western Holland was now kicking back, blocking many paths of escape.

The Germans caught in the trap were mostly scraped-together divisions without adequate battle skill.

On other sectors of the Allied 500-mile front, one more port—Boulogne—was captured by the Allies. The last of the port's garrison holding out on high ground south of the city just south of Calais, was gradually being reduced following the defeat of a German evacuation attempt on the night of Sept. 1 when 11 ships were sunk by British coastal guns.

From north of Aachen to the Belfort Gap, the Germans were throwing in one counterattack after another—attacks which cost them at least 106 tanks in 24 hours and nowhere gained ground against the First United States Army of Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges or the Third United States Army of Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton.

General Hodges' troops pushed across the German frontier at a new point—the frontier village of Scherpenseel, five miles northeast of the Dutch village of Heerlen and 10 miles north of Aachen.

Encircled Aachen thundered to explosions which suggested last-minute German demolitions, while to the east of Aachen the First Army fought its way through the last crumbling resistance in the factory district of Stolberg and battered on to the edge of Gressenich, 28 miles from Cologne and eight miles east of Aachen. Duren, 20 miles west of Cologne, was under American artillery fire.

Some of the heaviest German tank losses were in attacks on this stout wedge through the Siegfried Line.

Other heavy fighting was taking place in the outskirts of Biesdorf, one mile east of the Luxemburg border. It is 11 miles southwest of Bitburg and north of Trier.

Germans Stopped In Moselle Valley

In the Mouselle Valley, other heavy counterattacks were smashed in the Dieuze area, nine miles east of Chateau-Salins and 25 miles northeast of Nancy, and in the Luneville area, 25 miles southeast of Nancy. Here the Americans were fighting about 55 miles from Strasbourg and the Rhine. Moyen and Magnieres, 8 and 10 miles south of Luneville, were reached.

Heavy resistance was encountered around Metz where the Germans lost 55 tanks, but General Patton's forces beat off counterattacks and closed in. They were fighting in the Sillegny area, six miles east of the Moselle and eight miles south of Metz.

The Seventh Army, closing in on the last 12 miles to the Belfort Gap, also made gains all along its front.

With the fall of Boulogne, the Allies began a real siege hammering of Calais. A 3,000 to 4,000-ton bomb attack was made on the town Sept. 20.

About 1,000 German Marines were holding out at Le Portel, approximately two miles south of Boulogne, a position dominating the entrance to the harbor, and there still was some fighting at Wimereux, two miles north of Boulogne. The Canadians, in working through the chain of concrete forts at Boulogne, had taken 6,000 prisoners.

West of Antwerp Canadian infantry advanced to Philippine, about two miles from the Schelde Estuary at Terneuzen.

Allies Nab Bomb Plant 350 Feet Underground

By the Associated Press

With United States Third Army, Sept. 20

A vast bombproof underground robot bomb factory which was to employ 15,000 workers and produce hundreds of bombs daily has fallen into the hands of the Third Army at the French town of Thil, near the Luxembourg border.

The plant, built deep in the shaft of an iron ore mine, was in partial operation with 5,000 workers turning out robot bomb carcasses when the Germans were forced to flee.

Millions of dollars' worth of equipment, scheduled to turn out the machines on a Detroit production line basis, had been installed including dozens of giant Skoda lathes and other costly precision equipment. Some equipment was removed, although much of it was left intact.

The tunnel, more than a mile long, led to a factory which was 350 feet below the surface of the small sized mountain and no bombs could reach it.

Air Over Europe:

Americans Bomb Nazi Rail Yards

American planes bombed rail yards supplying the Siegfried Line at Mainz and Coblenz, struck an oil plant on the Rhine at Ludwigshafen and "supported Allied aircraft in the continuing air-borne invasion of Holland," a United States 8th Air Force communique said.

Robot Bombs:

More Nazi Missiles Strike Britain

Robot bombs zoomed over London and the southern counties on the night of Sept. 20 for the fourth successive night as the Germans continued sporadic attacks apparently aimed at keeping Britain's lights from coming on again.

Casualties included several children recently returned from country districts.

Eastern Front:

Russians Sweep Across Estonia

Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Red Army veterans of Leningrad, having destroyed the northern anchorage of the German Baltic line in a massive sweep across Estonia, raced forward in a double-barreled drive for the enemy escape port of Tallinn.

One wing of Marshal Govorov's forces thrusting west from Narva has captured Rahlka, less than 65 miles east of Tallinn, a Russian war bulletin disclosed. Marshal Govorov's second wing was spearing north from Tartu. London estimated this force was less than 50 miles from Tallinn on the southeast.

Moscow's guns thundered a salute to Marshal Govorov for his four days' gains ranging from 37 to 44 miles, wiping out formidable German defenses between Lake Peipus and the Finnish Gulf.

Seeking to trap or annihilate any German troops from Finland who may reach Estonia, Marshal Govorov turned the enemy's flank and sent his troops rushing through the center of the little country like a tidal wave.

Marshal Govorov's northern troops, following ehtNarva-Tallinn railway, were within artillery range of the key rail town of Rakvere, and closing in on Tapa, important rail junction only 45 miles southeast of Tallinn.

Meanwhile on the approaches to the Latvian port of Riga, Gen. Ivan C. Bagramian's columns captured an additional 100 settlements from the foe, and again hurled back tank and infantry attacks aimed at his communications base of Jelgava.

Between General Bagramian's and Marshal Govorov's forces the two armies of Gen. Andrei Yeremenko and Gen. Ivan Maslennikov surged forward in an attempt to slice the German front in half in the vicinity of the common border of Estonia and Latvia.

In the past two days, Russian communiqués have announced German loss of 4,750 populated places in the Soviet Baltic drive.

The Red Army was silent on the battle for Warsaw and the drive from Transylvania toward the plains of Hungary.

The Russian war bulletin said the Red Army Air Force made new raids on Budapest and the Hungarian-held Transylvanian town of Satu-Mare, both with good results.

Yugoslavia:

10 More Cities Taken by Tito

The mushrooming Yugoslav National Liberation Army of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) has moved into 10 more sizable cities and towns, it was reported, lashing Germans the full breadth and length of the country and entrenching themselves on a frontier mountain top only 115 miles from Hitler's stronghold at Berchtesgaden.

Casualties:

American Losses Exceed 400,000

War casualties of the United States armed forces now exceed 400,000.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said that Army casualties reported through Aug. 29 were 337,743. The latest Navy casualty list totals 63,017.

The new Army figure was an increase of 10,127 over that announced a week ago, but only about half the rate of increase in recent weeks.

Italy:

Germans Clinging To Rimini Line

Greek troops of the Eighth Army fought to within 2,000 yards of Rimini on the Italian Adriatic coast but rain slowed down the Fifth Army's offensive after American forces had captured heights dominating Firenzuola, important junction on the road to Bologna.

Headquarters described fighting on both ends of the front as intense and declared the Germans were 'clinging desperately" to defensive positions.

The enemy's hold on Rimini and the gateway to the Po Valley was jeopardized by the Canadians, who broke through German defenses southwest of the port and advanced to San Lorenzo, less than two miles southwest of Rimini.

Two Liberators Sink Six Japanese Ships

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Sept. 21

Two Liberator bombers, using "special equipment," ank a half-dozen Japanese vessels totaling 4,200 tons from an 11-ship convoy in Formosa Strait on Sept. 19, Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

Another 2,000-ton freighter was listed as probably sunk.

The communiqué did not hint of the nature of the special fittings of the planes, from Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's United States 14th Air Force, but said they escaped damage from the gunfire of enemy naval vessels.

The total of Japanese shipping sunk by 14th Air Force Liberators alone from Sept. 1 to Sept. 19 inclusive is 74,600 tons, with 7,500 tons probably sunk in addition to the destruction of an enemy cruiser and a submarine, the communiqué said.

Pacific:

Marines Gaining In Peleliu Battle

American invasion of the Palaus has cost the Japanese the small island of Angaur, most of Peleliu, and 7,645 men, but Admiral Chester W. Nimitz reported that "enemy resistance is bitter" on rocky and rugged Peleliu.

The Nimitz communiqué spoke of "slow progress being made" in heavy fighting by the 1st Marine Division on Peleliu, where the invasion of the vital Palau line of

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

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Germans Lose Nijmegen Bridge Over Rhine in Fierce Battle

(Continued from Page 8)

defenses started a week ago. The Japanese had the advantage of rocky, timbered elevations.

A more optimistic report came from the battle scene in a radiocast by Webley Edwards, representing the combined American networks. Covering one day more of fighting than was encompassed in the official communiqué, Mr. Edwards said the Marines have won all but a small strip on the northeast coast of Peleliu.

The announcement of 7,045 Japanese killed on Peleliu and 600 on Angaur came after a communiqué told of the virtual conquest of the latter, where only mopping-up action remained for the 81st Army division.

The casualty estimate for Peleliu covered virtually three fourths of the estimated 10,500 enemy on the island when the invasion was launched. Officers on Peleliu described its rocky, cave-pocked terrain as the worst yet encountered in the drive westward across the Pacific.

A small, unnamed island off the northeast corner of Peleliu was occupied by the Marines without any report of resistance.

Hitting again at the inner rim of Japanese defenses, Liberator bombers from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command pounded installations in the Davao area, at the southern end of the Philippines, with 120 tons of bombs. Many explosions and fires were reported. There was no interception.

A new airfield was reported started on Angaur. The invasions of Peleliu and Morotai, in the Molucca Islands west of New Guinea, provided ready-made air strips for Allied forces. Small planes were reported already using the Peleliu field, and the Morotai field, 300 miles south of the Philippines, presumably has been put into shape.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Drive for Tallinn

Black arrows show how Russian troops are closing in on the Capital of Estonia and driving toward the Gulf of Finland. White arrow shows where the Germans have been launching repeated attacks against the Soviet lines in an effort to keep open an escape path for their troops still in the Baltic states.

China:

Japan Fortifies Chinese Coast

The Japanese were reported to be converting Swatow, Amoy and other points on the 1,200-mile stretch of coast from Hainan Island northeastward to Shanghai into powerful fortresses in anticipation of Allied offensives there.

A reliable source in Chungking said the Japanese were strengthening garrisons at these points, building new airfields and improving old ones, developing harbor facilities, planting strong anti-aircraft defenses, and constructing new military roads.

Reinforcements sent to these once thinly held points were estimated to run into several divisions. The Japanese preparations were said to be particularly noticeable south of Shanghai and in the Hong Kong-Canton area.

The Japanese presently are by converging drives to carve out a segment of China curving from Hainan Island to Hong Kong, the occupied British colony. Another big defensive area is being established in the northeastern part of Chekiang Province, south of Shanghai.

The Chinese High Command announced that Japanese knifing down the Hunan-Kwangsi railway had reached a point about 38 miles northeast of Kweilin, formerly the United States 14th Air Force's main base in eastern China, but said stout Chinese resistance had weakened the attacks.

The Chinese said they had dislodged the Japanese from Yungming, 75 miles east of Kweilin. Additional attacks on Paoching, 63 miles west of Hengyang, were declared repulsed.

Independent reports suggested that the greatest danger to Kweilin came not from direct assaults, but from outflanking movements.

The Chinese officially admitted the Japanese sweeping toward the river port of Wuchow, southeast of Kweilin in Kwangsi Province, were only 9½ miles away.

New British Weapon Hurls Record Charge

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 21

A new British armored weapon discribed as a sort of super tank was taken off the secret list Sept. 19 with the disclosure it spearheaded the initial D-Day landing operations.

Since then the vehicle known as "avre"—Armored Vehicle Royal Engineers—has figured prominently in many British actions.

"This weapon has characteristics entirely different from those mounted in other types of tanks," the announcement said. "It is able to hurl a charge containing many times the weight of explosive of any other known projectile of similar dimensions against concrete, steel or masonry obstacles."

Nazis Going Underground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — Nazi plans for sending thousands of Party leaders underground and establishing vast, but disguised, German war industries in South America in preparation for a third world war were disclosed this week by Mme. Genevieve Tabouis in the current issue of The Pegasus, published by the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation.

Heinrich Himmler, Hitler's major-domo, and General Guderian agreed upon the final details of the preparations for a third world war six months ago, and some phases of the scheme already have been carried out, Mme. Tabouis said.

Gestapo agents, SS leaders, and heads of the Hitler Youth, carefully selected from among those not too widely known to the public, are going into hiding, she said. Mme. Tabouis said many have been removed from Party work and assigned to police or civilian defense tasks. Others have been planted in the anti-Nazi movement and some have been helped to escape abroad.

The Nazis also are going underground outside the borders of Germany, Mme. Tabouis said. They are under orders to gain citizenship in these countries and funds have been deposited to their credit to finance future activities. The most important such center for postwar Nazi citizenship and operations will be Argentina, she said.

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British Women Ask Why Ban On Clothing Frills Must Stay

Continued from Page 1

about the disposal of stocks which have been built up.

They feel that these represent, directly or indirectly, the pretty clothes they might have bought.

No Official Figures

So far, no official figures have been published in regard to these stocks, but clothing taken from wholesalers' shelves in the first stock release alone was said to total about 600,000 pounds. There have been nine other "wholesale" stock releases in the past year, apart from goods supplied from stock by retailers and manufacturers and those specially made. Quantities of clothing also are said to be coming from America for this purpose.

Demand for this information has been aroused partly by a misunderstanding of publicity given to the "latest Paris fashions." Though the thoughtful woman reader realizes that pictures of fashionably dressed women in the French Capital are very unrepresentative of Europe, or even France as a whole, the more superficial woman reader is apt to feel aggrieved.

She contrasts pictures of Frenchwomen wearing frocks with full-pleated skirts, decorative sleeves, and elaborate embroidery with her own plain suit, with its maximum of five buttons, scantily pleated skirt, or her utility day frock from which trimming has been banished. She contrasts the elaborate millinery of the Parisienne with the fact that except on very special occasions, she goes about hatless.

Unfortunate Impression

It is unfortunate, therefore, that the press should have given the impression that Paris houses have been able to create, and Parisian women wear, new gown designs while British women wore either service uniforms or austerity styles in order to make possible the Frenchwoman's liberation from Nazi occupation.

British fashion designers and manufacturers who have been for two years, and still are bound down by austerity restrictions, are asking for relaxation in regard to women's clothes.

Long after men returned to full "of pockets" double-breasted suits and turn-ups, and trouser cuffs, they point out, women are refused more than four knife pleats or two box pleats in skirts and are allowed no embroidery or decoration on costumes.

"British styles are excellent for wartime, but there is danger we shall continue to be utilitarian for too long," one prominent manufacturer told me. "Women put up with austerity rules very patiently, but every fashion shop knows their desire to get away from uniform styles."

It is not that British women or British clothing manufacturers regret the sacrifices or that they begrudge the women and children of Europe the necessary clothing. They merely want to be assured first, that clothing stocks built up through their continued sacrifices are going to persons who really need them and who have fought in the cause of the United Nations, and, second, that restrictions are not continued to the point where British designers and manufacturers are unnecessarily handicapped.

Monte-Sano's superb coat with the doublet shoulder — one of the sensations of the season. Here it is in deep-scarlet, with little star checks woven through it. 135.00. Lord & Taylor — New York and Manhasset

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Congress Prepares to Go Campaigning

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—The tug of politics grew too much for Congress today and it prepared to quit Washington till after the election following passage of a stop-gap reconversion bill.

House and Senate adopted a resolution to adjourn until Nov. 14, or until congressional leaders summon them back, whichever is earlier.

As Congress prepared to depart, President Roosevelt returned to Washington from his war conference with Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Quebec.

He began work on the political speech which he will make here the night of Sept. 23.

Meanwhile, political discussion continued in the Capital.

Congressional off-the-record speculation turns on the belief that President Roosevelt still has something of an edge on Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, but that the latter's hard-hitting speeches have been effective in mobilizing the hard core of Republican opposition.

Congressional leaders of the two parties naturally do not agree on the effect of the Dewey speeches, particularly on the mass of independent votes that in this contest, as in the past, probably will turn the tide.

Campaign Crest Looms

But there is agreement that the campaign is now reaching its crest with only about six weeks to go before election, and that the first avowedly political speech of President Roosevelt, to be made here day after tomorrow before the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union, will disclose the last-minute line Mr. Roosevelt proposes to take, as well as determine whether his past immense drawing power with the masses is as strong as ever or weakened, as opponents assert.

There seems to be doubt even in Democratic circles on this point. Governor Dewey has shown what he can do, the feeling goes; now it is up to President Roosevelt.

Democrats assert, with some degree of Republican agreement, that Governor Dewey has been making "negative votes" against Mr. Roosevelt, not positive votes for his own policies.

But Republicans smilingly respond that—if this is true—one way of winning an election is just as good as another. The important thing is to have the most votes when the polls close.

Dominant Issue

Both parties seem to agree that the dominant issue this year is President Roosevelt. This follows the old political theory that people vote "against" something, not generally in favor of something.

Hence Governor Dewey's job is to mobilize the discontent against President Roosevelt to the greatest degree possible. That he has won the enthusiastic support of fellow Republicans is evident from editorial pages all over the country. He probably has made an inroad on some wavering "independent" votes.

But for the most part, it is felt here, the critical point has now arrived. Does the independent voter, after weighing recent speeches, feel that Governor Dewey has enough to offer in place of the 12-year incumbent? Many voters, according to these congressional political analysts—whose own fate may be at stake—are on the point of reaching their judgment, but will wait till they hear from President Roosevelt.

It is generally felt, too, though Democratic leaders are more apt to deny this than Republicans, that military events in Europe will have an effect on the election in the next six weeks. Curiously enough, the American presidential campaign and the European war seem to be comnig to a climax neck and neck. Observers here usually feel that a quick victory in Europe would aid Governor Dewey. Millions of voters, it is argued, still look to the President to carry the country through the war, but a sudden cessation of European hostilities would free apprehension and turn attention to the problems of peace and the beginnings of demobilization, even though a long, hard fight in the Pacific still is in prospect.

Dewey Strategy

As these students watch Governor Dewey's campaign, they profess to see a careful strategy of enlisting all elements of anti-Roosevelt discontent by the shrewd process of extending sympathy to dissatisfied groups, hammering on Democratic weaknesses, and leaving sufficient room in the Republicans' counterproposals to attract separate groups. As one Democrat rather ruefully put it, "Dewey accepts everything the Administration has done, only he promises to do it better."

One difficulty in the Dewey attack is that it leaves some independents in doubt of the alternative Republican proposals and there have been a number of editorial calls from middle-of-the-road journals that the Governor declare himself more specifically on various issues, notably foreign affairs, where the record of Republicans in Congress prior to Pearl Harbor leaves much to be desired.

Against as strongly an entrenched antagonist as Mr. Roosevelt, it is obvious that "positive" as well as "negative" votes must be won.

Insignia of State Guards

Wide World

An Unusual Type of Collection

A novel hobby is that of Capt. J. J. Conyers, property officer for the South Carolina Adjutant General's Office at Columbia, the Capital of that State. The captain collects emblems of state guard organizations. Here he points to the board upon which he has assembled the emblems of the state guards in 42 states and territories of the United States. The state guards were organized for emergency duties after the National Guard was called into active service.

Democratic 'Jitters' Reported by Dirksen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, attributing his information to a report "of a White House intimate," said last night in a radio talk that President Roosevelt is planning to make 10 campaign speeches because the "fourth-term promoters" have "the jitters."

Recalling that President Roosevelt had said he would not campaign in the "usual sense," Mr. Dirksen asserted there had been a "sudden change of strategy" as a result of the Maine election and political polls showing increasing Republican strength.

The President so far has announced only two addresses.

Mr. Dirksen also charged that Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Quebec declaration of friendship for the President was "a fourth-term speech."

Truman Forecasts Landslide For Democrats in November

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—October circuit plans for Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee, were in the making here today as the Missouri Senator made a 24-hour stop to confer with campaign leaders at Democratic National Committee headquarters. It is his first New York visit since nomination as the Roosevelt running-mate, and he made it the occasion to predict a "landslide" victory for the Party that will continue its Senate majority and increase Ozark State representation in the House by five seats.

Senator Truman also heeded the Thomas E. Dewey presidential campaign assertion at Portland, Ore., this week that there was no "indispensable" man with the insistence that this issue originated with the Republicans—not the Democrats.

As for the Truman statement quoted by Mr. Dewey that President Roosevelt was "indispensable to the peace and prosperity of the world," the Missourian said he would stand on it in the belief that "a man of experience should be in the White House at this time."

Saying he had no plans to see Sidney Hillman, head of the controversial Political Action Committee, but would if Mr. Hillman came around, Senator Truman denied the labor leader was "an albatross around the neck of the Democratic Party," as recently pictured by his Senate colleague, Owen Brewster, Maine Republican.

Sees Democratic Congress

With respect to Dewey confidence that the next Congress "will certainly be" Republican, Senator Truman saw the Republican presidential nominee as indulging in a "political dream," since he must know that "to elect a Republican Senate this year is a mathematical impossibility." Of the 35 senators to be chosen in November, he continued, "seven seats to be filled are in the Solid South, where the Republicans have neither hope nor expectation of winning."

Hope of winning Republican control of the House was "almost as baseless," he held, seeing "no likelihood of the rule being broken this time that in every election when Franklin D. Roosevelt was a candidate the Democrats have gained House seats."

To the Truman forecast that Missouri would go Democratic by 100,000 votes were added "pretty fair" Party prospects in Minnesota by Elmer Benson, former Farmer-Labor Governor of that State, and a "pretty hopeful" Roosevelt situation in Pennsylvania by Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the one-time Governor there. Mr. Benson and Mrs. Pinchot were in New York for an Executive Board meeting of Mr. Hillman's Political Action Committee.

Troops Hear Thomas

On the Socialist presidential campaign front, Norman Thomas had Army short-wave facilities to overseas troops last night for a criticism of international police methods to enforce world peace and the "unconditional-surrender" demand being made upon enemy nations. Of the former, Mr. Thomas declared that "no such agreement has ever stood the test in history or ever will"; that "even if a new cartel of empires—Russian, British, American — should endure for a while, it would arouse the bitter resentment of the excluded, particularly the exploited masses in Asia, Africa, and Europe," and "the aggressor against whom the new league might be pledged to use force might well be a whole people seeking justice."

Although opposed to a "soft peace," Mr. Thomas said events in Italy had shown that the "unconditional-surrender" terms rather served to conceal Allied differences than solve them and resulted in prolonging resistance.

In the New York State picture, for the first time in many years American Federation of Labor forces stood uncommitted on the candidacy of United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, New Deal stalwart up for a fourth tenure, in a tie vote on the senatorial race by the Nonpartisan Committee of the 1,500,000-member State Federation of Labor. Senator Wagner's Republican opponent is Thomas J. Curran, Dewey Secretary of State.

Meanwhile, the American Labor Party started State-wide circulation today of 750,000 registration and enrollment pamphlets in its drive for election of the Roosevelt-Truman-Wagner ticket.

Campaign Appeals Sent Servicemen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Republicans as well as Democrats reportedly are sending campaign letters to American fighting men, with members of both parties in Congress generally agreed that the soldier-vote law offers no barrier to such activity.

Balancing earlier disclosure that pro-Roosevelt literature had accompanied soldier ballot applications mailed from Chicago, the Miami (Fla.) Herald quoted a naval officer as saying a Republican vote bid had been enclosed with a Michigan war ballot mailed to a sailor at Miami and that other sailors from Minnesota and New Hampshire had received G. O. P. literature in envelopes bearing their service numbers.

The officer, anonymous at his request, said G. O. P. campaign material mailed with the Michigan ballot asked support for the Dewey-Bricker ticket and urged re-election of Gov. Harry F. Kelly, said the Herald.

In a statement released at Lansing, Mich., Governor Kelly said "I do not believe this happened. I would be interested in more details concerning the basis for this story."

Dr. Charles S. Cleland

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21 (AP)—Dr. Charles S. Cleland, who passed on yesterday in suburban Landsdowne, was an internationally-known minister of the United Presbyterian Church.

Born in Owatonna, Minn., Dr. Cleland served as moderator of the synod of Iowa in 1893, the synod of New York in 1900, and of the United Presbyterian Church in 1932, and for 21 years was Superintendent of Missions of the Philadelphia Presbytery.

He was recording Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions from 1896 to 1944, President of the Western Section of the Alliance of Reformed Churches Throughout the World Holding the Presbyterian System from 1935-37, and pastor emeritus of the historic Second United Presbyterian Church here, which he served for 42 years prior to his retirement in 1935.

Dulles to Keep Chairmanship Of World Peace Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 — John Foster Dulles, who served as Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's representative in conversations with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in connection with the making of peace with Nazi Germany will continue as chairman of the Commission on a Just and Durable Peace at the request of the Federal Council of Churches, it was announced here today.

The Right Rev. Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Federal Council, said that Mr. Dulles, anticipating last spring that he might be called upon to assist Governor Dewey as an adviser on foreign policy, asked the Council whether or not he should continue chairmanship of the Commission with a national election pending.

Mr. Dulles voiced the view that taking part in work with Governor Dewey might be misinterpreted, even though he did not contemplate participation in partisan speeches in the political campaign. On the other hand, he said he believed it proper for Christians to seek to translate their ideals into practical realities.

Acting upon Mr. Dulles' request for guidance, the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches has unanimously requested him to continue as chairman, holding that it does not believe his service as chairman of the Commission is impaired by such interests as he mentions.

Furthermore, the Executive Committee, composed of representatives of each of the 25 Protestant communions comprising the Federal Council, expressed appreciation to Mr. Dulles for his contribution "toward lifting the main issue of foreign policy above partisan debate."

Mr. Dulles was requested to retain his post unless it should later develop that the issue of American foreign policy in the forthcoming campaign becomes a subject of partisan political controversy in which he becomes actively involved.

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Surrender of 19,000 Nazis Engineered Without a Battle

ROMORANTIN, France, Sept. 14. Delayed. (AP)—Youthful American "Lawrence of Arabia" has engineered without loss of a single man the surrender of the last 19,000 German troops in southern France.

The Nazi soldiers—many of them barefooted or with feet clad in rags after a long hike from the Spanish border—agreed to lay down their arms before crossing the Loire to enter American Army prison camps.

The decision to surrender was made by Maj. Gen. Erich Elsner after his motly army of more than 7,000 Marines, more than 6,000 of the Wehrmacht, and more than 6,000 Luftwaffe ground troops was trapped hopelessly by juncture of the American Third and Seventh Armies.

The man who convinced him to give up on the American terms of unconditional surrender—the General originally wanted to have a token battle—was young Lieut. Samuel Magill, of Ashtabula, Ohio, who with a platoon of 18 men patrolled for two weeks a 1,200-square-mile area below the Loire River.

In German-Held Territory

For 48 hours he and his intrepid band of reconnaissance men were the only American soldiers below the Loire River along a 40-mile stretch extending 30 miles into German-held territory.

Lieutenant Magill became the idol of the French populace as well as winning admiration in the United States forces, from private to commanding general, by the smoothness with which he executed his mission.

He assigned men under his command to guide the German columns to the south bank of the Loire and arranged to supply the Nazi General with 16,000 pounds of flour and tons of hay and grain to feed his hungry men and 400 horses in the last stages of the march.

General Elsner, former field commander at Biarritz, on Aug. 26 was given the job of rounding up all Nazi troops along the Spanish border and the Bay of Biscay and leading them back to safety in the Reich. When he saw his command melting away under fierce air attacks and harassing fire by Maquis, he made surrender overtures—but insisted he would lay down arms only to the American Army. He feared the vengeance of the French Underground fighters.

How Terms Were Negotiated

Sitting at a long table in the former German command post in this town, Lieutenant Magill described how he negotiated terms with the aid of two French intelligence officers and a British major who acted as intermediaries.

Even as he related the story of one of the strangest military surrenders in history, there were fewer than 50 men south of the Loire and they were comparatively at the mercy of the Germans who quickly would wipe us all out—if they wished to risk certain annihilation by American warplanes and French Maquis.

"These French would prefer to pitch in and fight them anyway," said Lieutenant Magill. He had a hard time convincing the Maquis it would be better to accept a bloodless surrender than to take losses among Allied men in wiping out the trapped but heavily armed Germans.

Besides his foot soldiers, General Elsner "collected about 400 civilian autos, 500 trucks and 1,000 horse-drawn vehicles en route. Many of these were destroyed by incessant air attacks.

German Position Known

"Colonel Martell, leader of 3,000 French Maquis who had made a series of attacks on the Germans, kept us informed as to their position," said Lieutenant Magill. "Thus we were able to estimate the probable location of their 30-mile-long column on the next day and call down air support in advance.

"They couldn't take those air attacks long—they were being ripped to pieces. On Sept. 8, Colonel Martell told me he had word that the German General wanted to surrender, and I sent for two of his intelligence officers to talk over terms.

"They returned with the word that the Nazi General was willing to give up but demanded that two battalions of American infantry first attack the head of his column in a token battle so that the honor of his army would be satisfied. But he also insisted that there be no strafing attack by American planes during this token battle.

"I relayed his terms to the commanding general, but had received no reply as the deadline set by Elsner approached at 2 p. m., the following day, Sept. 9.

Air Mission Circulates

"I ordered up an air mission just to circulate over the German area at Châteauneuf-sur-Cher as the French intelligence officers went to tell the Nazi General he would have to give up without further battle, or we would turn our air power loose on him again," said Lieutenant Magill.

The American planes circling overhead had orders to withhold their fire until the Nazi General made up his mind. After the French intelligence officers returned with assurances he probably would capitulate next day, Lieutenant Magill put out a signal for the planes that they would be needed no longer.

"All the General had to do was to look up and see those planes to decide he didn't want any more of that kind of trouble," said Lieutenant Magill. "Our fliers already had knocked out one of his vehicles every 30 yards near Châteauneuf."

The following day, Lieutenant Magill, with Brig. Gen. Robert C. Macon, of the 83d Infantry Division of the Ninth Army; Capt. William P. Callahan, Washington, D. C., the British major, and two French colonels met with General Elsner in the prefecture of Châteauneuf and arranged the surrender terms.

Surrender Terms Relayed

General Elsner said he would have some difficulty relaying the surrender terms to all units, because they had been chopped up by Maquis. After the agreement finally was reached, he added: "I will be happy when we get to that river."

General Macon assigned an American liaison officer to General Elsner's headquarters to handle any difficulties on the surrender.

"The Germans scrupulously lived up to the agreement," said the officer.

The first Allied reconnaissance officer to cross the bridgeless Loire—all the spans were blown up by Maquis and the American Air Force to close German exits—was Lieut. Jean André Hamel, French officer assisting Lieutenant Magill. He forced the river on the night of Sept. 1, appropriated a motorcycle, and made a quick survey.

Rhone River Targets of Allied Attack

Associated Press

Vital Bridges Bombed to Hinder German Retreat

Bridges spanning the Rhone River in France have been bombed by the Allies at Tarascon in an endeavor to hinder the German retreat. Marks in the islets show near hits from Allied bombs.

Purge of Traitors in France Takes On Political Importance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports from different parts from liberated France indicate that the expected "purge" among the French "collaborationists" of all kind is now in full swing.

Thousands of "traitors" have been arrested in Paris and have been interned temporarily in the Velodrome d'Hiver, well-known French sport hall. More arrests are reported from the French provinces where several concentration camps have been set up.

Special courts have pronounced the first capital sentences which have been carried out immediately.

This development is of great political importance. Violent animosity against the "collaborationists" fills the hearts of the French people. The French traitors have done immeasurable harm to their countrymen. Yet, if political criminals are summarily punished or are executed after a simulacrum of trial, republican legality and the authority of the new de Gaulle government will be seriously compromised.

Not True Today

Sometime ago, a spokesman of the Committee of National Liberation in Algiers declared that not one case of popular justice in liberated France had come to the knowledge of Free French authorities. This statement based on experiences in Normandy with its slow-going and quiet peasant population is certainly not true today.

There have been numerous executions of minor collaborationists, especially members of the Vichy "Militia." The question whether these young ruffians who not only killed but tortured captured French patriots deserved harsh punishment is not involved. But one American reporter who assisted at the summary trial and the execution of militiamen in Grenoble, gave expression to "his shock and disappointment" that, after some of the accused had been condemned only to life imprisonment, it was announced over the loudspeaker that in future such "mild" judgments would no more be pronounced.

Many Escape With Nazis

Application of "revolutionary justice" to the "rank and file" among the Fascists in France would be a particularly unsatisfactory solution as so far all leading "collaborationists" have succeeded in escaping with the fleeing Germans.

However, among the thousands who have been arrested in Paris and in other liberated cities are men of international renown such as Dr. Alexis Carrel, one time Vichy Health Minister, Sacha Guitry, actor and author, Fernand Bouisson, former president of the French Chamber of Deputies, Stephen Lauzanne, editor in chief of the collaborationist paper "Le Matin."

Others interned are leading Vichy officials such as Bréart de Boisanger, Governor of the Bank of France, Bernard Faye, Director of the Paris National Library, Gerome Carcopino, university professor and one time Minister of Education in Vichy, François Lehideux, head of the Renault factories and former Minister of Production of the Pétain regime, General Henri Deutz, Vichy commander in Syria.

Most of these men are more known for their strong affiliations with the Pétain regime than for their open collaboration with the Germans.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, President of the French Provisional Government has left no doubt that he is firmly opposed to a rule of "terror" in France and that he is anxious to see traitors dealt with in regular trials.

François de Menthon, Commissioner of Justice in Algiers, has likewise put stress on the fact that French "collaborationists" would be punished according to republican penal law, that the Provisional Government had created no special code for political treason but had merely extended the existing laws to make them cover crimes not provided for by the republican legislators.

Algiers ordinances set up special tribunals called "Courts of Justice" in which regular judges as well as representatives of the Resistance movement are to participate. A Supervisory Commission of Administrative Custody has also been organized. In Paris, Gen. Pierre Koenig, military governor of the city, is reported having set up a Permanent Military Tribunal for trial of collaborationists. All this somewhat haphazard juridical organization still needs co-ordinating.

The French "purge" has not only brought about arrest, internment or even execution of outright traitors, but its consequence was also the dismissal—temporary, at least—of many thousands of French officials who had served the Vichy regime. Their cases will be considered in special administrative trials.

This puts on the shoulders of the Provisional Government the heavy task of replacing doubtful officials with trustworthy patriots.

The "purge" in the administration has been much less sweeping in Normandy, where regional Commissioner François Coulet mainly ousted Vichy top officials, than in other parts of France where the activities of the "French Forces of the Interior" played the decisive role. Replacement of Vichy officials by inexperienced patriots will probably complicate the carrying out of emergency measures on part of the French government.

That the "purge" may touch the ecclesiastical personnel in France is indicated by a report according to which the French government had asked the Vatican to replace the two highest Roman Catholic dignitaries in Paris, Emmanuel Celestin Cardinal Suhard and Mgr. Beaussart, Archbishop of Notre Dame. Both prelates had been constantly in favor of Vichy and had entertained friendly relations with the German authorities.

V-E Day Display Urged Of United Nations Flag

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida suggested in the Senate Sept. 20 that on V-E Day the unofficial United Nations flag—four vertical red bars on a white field—be displayed with the United States flag as a symbol of friendship among the Allied countries.

He said the United Nations banner could be flown beneath or beside the Stars and Stripes on public buildings and homes. Simplicity of design makes it easy to reproduce the United Nations flag in homes or schools, said Senator Pepper, explaining the bars represented the Four Freedoms.

Hillman and Tobin Aim Gibes At Dewey Labor-Policy View

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Repercussions from Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's labor speech in the heart of the industrial Pacific Coast area continued to reverberate along the national political front here today with Democratic and Political Action Committee spokesmen vanguard critics.

Both branches of labor were represented in the initial answering barrage by Daniel J. Tobin, President of the American Federation of Labor's International Brotherhood of Teamsters and chairman of the fourth-term campaign labor division, and Sidney Hillman, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Political Action forces and garment industry union head.

As head of the labor unit before which President Roosevelt will officially launch his fourth-term drive in Washington next Saturday, Mr. Tobin's reply to the Dewey labor speech was a frontal attack that charged the Republican presidential candidate with falsifying the Roosevelt record on labor policy.

Charge Against Roosevelt

"For years the Republicans have charged Roosevelt with favoring labor unions as against big business," the A. F. of L. leader said. "Now the Republican candidate attempts to describe the President's attitude as inimical to labor's interest."

Declaring that Mr. Dewey spoke as "the man on the outside looking in," Mr. Tobin said the Republican standard-bearer had not dared attack the National Labor Relations Act, although it was passed "over the opposition of such Dewey-sponsoring employer organizations as the National Manufacturers' Association," and added that employer-worker disagreements might be fewer "if the Republican campaign backers and bankers had indicated any desire to obey the law instead of trying by every method to evade or nullify it."

"I would like to ask Mr. Dewey," he continued, "if he repudiates the vicious attitude of the great capitalistic organizations which are also the known enemies of labor—whose members are paying the bills of the Republican candidate and are headed by such lovers of labor as Joseph N. Pew of the Sun Oil Company; Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward, and Ernest T. Weir."

Hillman Attacks Speech

Mr. Hillman, as C. I. O.-P. A. C. speaker at the United Rubber Workers' of America ninth annual convention in session at the Park Central Hotel, characterized the Dewey speech as "double talk" from which "you would think that the labor relations, fair employment, and social security legislation enacted by the New Deal is practically all Republican legislation."

"If the Republicans have been in favor of all these things, who stopped them during the Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover Administrations?" he asked. "Dewey should repudiate them, but he doesn't dare, because the same people gave him the nomination."

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The Home Forum

The Right Approach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROBABLY at no time in the history of the world has the thought of mankind turned so universally to its highest concept of infinite power. Finding no encouragement from materiality, no answer from scholastic theology, it gropes yearningly toward infinity—toward God. The cry of Job, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" (Job 23:3), is answered by these comforting words (Jeremiah 29:13): "And ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart."

But where shall we search out God? In considering such a momentous question, thought turns as naturally to the Holy Scriptures as the flower turns to the sun. And well it may, for there the troublesome questions, doubts, and fears of mankind give way before the assurance of God's allness. Approaching his search for Truth with a humble and open heart, the seeker will trace the golden thread of the Christ-mind through page after page of the teachings of prophet and apostle, and find therein the glory and the triumph of infinite Love, feel its protecting care, its loving guidance, its tender mercy.

While reading a chapter in the Bible, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, was instantly healed of a physical ailment which had resulted from an accident, and which had been pronounced incurable by her physician. Grateful for this healing, she turned to God in unselfed prayer. "I then withdrew from society about three years," she writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 24), "to ponder my mission, to search the Scriptures, to find the Science of Mind that should take the things of God and show them to the creature, and reveal the great curative Principle,—Deity. The Bible was my textbook." From this period of consecrated study she gave to the world her textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which has indeed opened the Bible for mankind in its infinite scope of usefulness—healing, blessing, rejuvenating.

* * *

Christ Jesus studied the Scriptures, quoted from them, and commended their study to others. He said, "Search the scriptures" (John 5:39). Merely perfunctory reading of the Bible is not the path to that spiritual unfoldment which answers the questions of the human heart. "The Scriptures require more than a simple admission and feeble acceptance of the truths they present," Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 196); "they require a living faith, that so incorporates their lessons into our lives that these truths become the motive-power of every act." This faith moves mountains of doubt, and reveals the Truth that protects, guides, governs, and unifies.

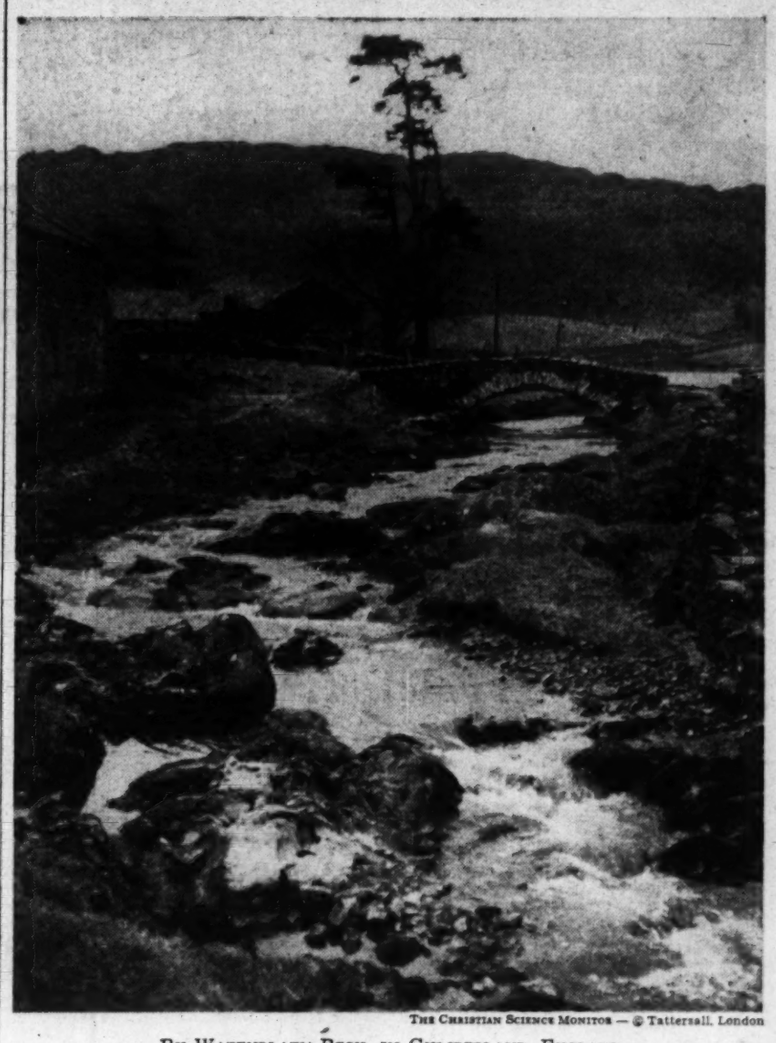
The writer was at one time privileged to teach a class in a state industrial school for boys, where a Christian Science Sunday School service was held weekly. Some of the boys absorbed the truths of the Bible readily, and were eager to prove what they had learned. One Sunday the teacher was greeted joyously by a fifteen-year-old lad with these words: "It works! This truth works—it heals!" Later he explained what simple faith and a little knowledge of Christian Science had meant to him and to a friend who was confined in the school hospital, unable to move hand or foot. During the preceding week he had visited his friend, and finding a Bible on the bedside table, had read aloud for over three hours the accounts of healings and works of Christ Jesus, assuring his friend that he, too, could experience healing from this same Christ, Truth. That night the boy arose from his bed healed, and the following day was playing baseball with his friends on the school playground.

* * *

The First Commandment declares one God, eternal good. The false gods of mortals—ambition, place, power, conquest—must give way to the perfect and only God, Love. Spiritual discernment and understanding reveal the spurious nature of these false gods. This understanding is not a special gift to a favored few; it is available to all. "Minus this spiritual understanding of Scripture, of God and His creation," writes Mrs. Eddy, "neither philosophy, nature, nor grace can give man the true idea of God—divine Love—sufficiently to fulfil the First Commandment" (Message to The Mother Church for 1902, p. 7).

The Scriptures, spiritually understood, reveal to the receptive heart the divine Love that sends no evil, is ever present and ever available, never too little and never too late to save and to heal—Love that, undisturbed amid the chaos of darkness, shines undimmed in wondrous glory. This gracious Love shelters, protects, calms, enlightens, and purifies. It illumines the sacred pages of the Bible for the discerning reader and makes clear his path. The divine assurance is (Deuteronomy 12:5), "Unto his habitation shall ye seek, and thither thou shalt come."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Tattersall, London

BY WATENDLATH BECK, IN CUMBERLAND, ENGLAND

WILD MOORS, hurrying streams, and a vastness of space that sets the imagination searching for something indefinable above and beyond the range of vision—that is the English county of Cumberland.

He who tramps up the ghylls, those fine ravines of rocks and scattered boulders, who says good-by to the kindly shelter of trees and pushes on to a wilderness of rough stones with nothing to break the wind but a solitary larch or a stunted sapling, touches the heart of the county and listens to her voice. The trackless heights make traveling impossible for any but foot-passengers. Here and there a sheep may lift its head and bleat timorously, or a moor-fowl may give a frightened cry, or the faint sound of a dog's bark may break through the air from some far distant spot; but, apart from this, there is no company save for the song of becks and the whisper of wind over the surface of the tarns.

When the summer is dry, the beck is no more than a trickle, creeping along the rough bed and struggling to maintain itself beneath the sun. Then, from the heavy sky comes thunder; and, before an hour passes the trickle has changed to a boisterous torrent, swirling round the massive stones, drenching the banks, breaking through some narrow, rock-bound crevice and falling gloriously to the bracken-covered depths below.

The men of Cumberland, living out their lives with the wind and the rain, with the moors and the rocks, with the storms and the sunshine, are strong folk who think a lot and talk little. That is the way with dwellers in the North. There is need to be thrifty, so why waste words?

D. A. L.

I Was Hitch-hiking to London

HOW SHE LAUGHED! I turned and saw her breathless with laughter, leaning back in her seat beside the boy who drove the little bread-van. A middle-aged housewife, evidently doing a part-time job. It cheered me up. Her bump of humor pleased us enormously. In a moment, they had flashed past us.

The little wizened milkman and I continued our passionate political discussion, sitting on the narrow board of the jolting, two-wheeled cart, with the clanging empty cans knocking our knees.

Hitch-hiking back to London from the south coast, I was getting plenty of fresh air and exercise—for hardly anything but army lorries passed, and they don't give "lifts." Twice I had "thumbed" the little bread-van in vain. There was no room for me, and I walked steadily on, while it stopped at different garden gates to make deliveries; then, with quick spurts in between, continually caught up with me.

Nothing else came. So, when the little milk-cart appeared on top of the lonely hilly road, I hailed it with joy. It stopped. The spry old man threw the reins aside, let down the tailboard, and helped pull me up. I needed assistance, for I was heavily laden with a giant haversack, shoulder-bag, and a carry-all. Once up, and precariously seated on the narrow board beside him, he twitched the reins and the big, patient horse continued his rhythmic gait.

* * *

The road went up and down and so did we. I held on with both hands, vociferously explaining my point-of-view on equal pay. But, while he talked, I had a chance, thanks to our jogging along at a snail's pace, really to see the lovely Hampshire country. The trees—surely no trees in the world could fill one with more ecstasy than the majestic beauty of the beeches, lining either side of the undulating road. The firm moss-green trunks, which lead up to the spreading symmetry of the branches, happily welcomed spring with a myriad of bursting buds. In between the stately tree-trunks, I saw a vast field of sprouting barley, pale green blades just two inches above the red earth. What color! The green and red made orange, glowing vital, warm against the softness of the blue-gray mist of the trees and shrubs on the horizon line—and above us the sky, with flying clouds, no car roof to hinder our view.

How thankful I felt! If only more of us penned-in city dwellers had a chance to see the country in the early spring! Many of us never have. And one thing I discovered—color shows up best on a gray day!

The kind little milkman conceded one point in our argument and, with a hearty handshake, we parted as he turned into his farm.

* * *

I looked about me. A little higher up, at a bend of the road, a soldier was standing waiting for a lift. Now a queer contraption came along. A muddy plow on a trailer, pulled by a tractor, where the driver appeared to be sitting on air. For no seat was to be seen. With an outlandish racket, it rumbled toward us. The soldier ignored it. I decided now or never and thumbed it with a sweet smile. To my surprise, it stopped, I clambered on behind and sat down on the sharp edge of the tailboard. The plow filled the whole crude floor, leaving no space for me. It rested heavily, that plow. But not I. Hanging on to one of the not-too-sharp knives, dulled by dry mud, I bounced up and down on the tailboard edge.

The driver kept slapping his thighs, for it was cold; and off and on he turned to see how I was faring. A cyclist came along and held onto the edge as we were climbing a hill. When I could not bear the bumping any longer—I stood. How I enjoyed the clean fresh air and the countryside! So, every time the driver looked back, I sent him a happy smile. Sitting down again, between bumps, I managed to slip off my heavy haversack, as it was on the verge of tipping me backward into the road. This was better than sitting in a crowded 'bus—even if there had been one.

* * *

Well, I was glad when at last he had to turn off the main road. Thoroughly shaken, I got off and went to thank him. He had such a kind face. I asked him why he did not button his coat, but he said that only his hands were cold. "All the best!"

I walked on, keeping a steady pace over the pleasant hills on a really good road. With a roar, a long column of tanks, guns pointing, crawled swiftly past. Then quiet. Just the twitter of birds. A white butterfly twinkled past me into a thorny blackberry hedge.

* * *

Ah! Actually a car! It stopped, the door opened, and a woman kindly invited me to step in. An American who has her war job here—very competent she seemed. Speaking of her children "back home," a note of sadness crept into her voice. So I humbly told her of things that might interest her—the National Gallery, for instance, with its picture exhibits and the mid-day concerts of good music.

All the way to London. What good fortune! With a smile, she stopped at Hyde Park Corner, where our paths diverged. Having thanked her for her great kindness, I stood there a second, thrilled with the noise of traffic and the rush of human beings around me. I had been ten hours on the road and it had cost me not a penny. Tired, but mentally refreshed, I boarded a 'bus, top deck, for home.

G. G.

Leaving No Address

This was a man who never struck a root,
earth was his wide familiar and his friend;
he planted ladders at the beanstalk's foot
and nailed his colors to the rainbow's end.
He knew however richly isles abound,
however wide the seas on which he'd sailed,
that when the furthest mountain-wall is scaled,
Indies and Eldorados lie beyond.

He journeyed to the stratosphere, where light
travels still undiffracted and the sun
hangs like a blazing moon against the night,
found out new stars and gave his name to one.
He knew the secret riches of the soil,
phosphate and superphosphate, soot and lime;
he knew the seeding and the harvest time,
he knew the gold formation and the oil.

He loved the lonely railhead, waiting yet
to cross the desert fringe, the jungle's edge;
he loved the field that lay beyond the hedge,
he loved the road that wound beyond the gate.
And always at the world's remotest reach
and always at his journey's furthest end
he took the swords of unfamiliar speech
and shaped the greetings of a guest and friend.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON

Das rechte Vorgehen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAHRSCHEINLICH zu keiner Zeit in der Geschichte der Welt hat sich das Denken der Menschheit so allgemein seinem höchsten Begriff von der unendlichen Macht zugewandt. Da es keine Ermutigung bei der Materialität, keine Antwort bei der scholastischen Theologie findet, tastet es sehnsüchtig nach der Unendlichkeit—nach Gott. Die Antwort auf Hiobs Ausruf: „Ach daß ich wüßte, wie ich ihn finden möchte" (Hiob 23, 3), haben wir in den ermutigenden Worten (Jer. 29, 13): „Ihr werdet mich suchen und finden, . . . so ihr mich von ganzem Herzen suchen werdet".

Aber wo sollen wir Gott suchen? Eine so wichtige Frage erwägend, wendet sich das Denken so natürlich der Bibel zu, wie sich die Blume der Sonne zuwendet. Und so gehört es sich; denn dort verdrängt die Versicherung der Allheit Gottes die beunruhigenden Fragen, Zweifel und Befürchtungen der Menschheit. Wer mit demütigem und offenem Herzen nach der Wahrheit trachtet, kann den goldenen Faden des Christusgemüts durch alle Seiten der Lehren der Propheten und der Apostel hindurch verfolgen und darin die Herrlichkeit und den Triumph der unendlichen Liebe finden, ihre schützende Fürsorge, ihre liebevolle Führung, ihre zärtliche Barmherzigkeit fühlen.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft Mary Baker Eddy wurde während des Lesens eines Kapitels in der Bibel augenblicklich von einem körperlichen Leiden geheilt, das die Folge eines Unfalls war, und das von ihrem Arzt für unheilbar erklärt worden war. Dankbar für diese Heilung, wandte sie sich in selbstlosem Gebet an Gott. „Nun zog ich mich ungefähr drei Jahre lang von der Gesellschaft zurück", schreibt sie in „Rückblick und Einblick" (S. 24), „um über meine Mission nachzudenken, in der Heiligen Schrift zu forschen, die Wissenschaft des Gemüts zu finden, die dem Geschöpf die Dinge Gottes zeigen und das große heilende Prinzip—die Gottheit—enthüllen sollte. Die Bibel war mein Lehrbuch". Von dieser Zeit hingebenden Forschens gab sie der Welt ihr Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", das den Menschen die Bibel in ihrem unendlichen Gebiet der Anwendbarkeit—Heilung, Segnung, Erneuerung—in der Tat erschlossen hat.

Christus Jesus forschte in der Schrift, zitierte Schriftstellen und empfahl anderen, darin zu forschen. Er sagte: „Suchet in der Schrift" (Joh. 5, 39). Bloßes oberflächliches Lesen in der Bibel führt nicht zu der geistigen Entfaltung, die die Fragen des menschlichen Herzens beantwortet. „Die Bibel fordert mehr als einfaches Zugeben und oberflächliches Annehmen der Wahrheiten, die sie darbietet", schreibt Mrs. Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 196). „Sie fordert einen lebendigen Glauben, der ihre Lehren unserem Leben so einverleibt, daß diese Wahrheiten die treibende Kraft für alles Handeln werden". Dieser Glaube versetzt Berge des Zweifels und enthüllt die Wahrheit, die schützt, leitet, regiert und einigt.

Der Verfasser hatte einmal das Vorrecht, in einer Staatsgewerkschule für Knaben, wo jede Woche christlich-wissenschaftliche Sonntagsschule gehalten wurde, zu unterrichten. Einige Knaben nahmen die Wahrheiten der Bibel bereitwillig in sich auf und wollten gern beweisen, was sie gelernt hatten. Eines Sonntags wurde der Lehrer von einem 15jährigen Jungen freudig mit den Worten begrüßt: „Sie wirkt! Diese Wahrheit wirkt—sie heilt!" Später erklärte er, was einfacher Glaube und ein geringes Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft für ihn und einen Freund bedeutet hatten, der im Schulkrankenhause war, weil er seine Hände und Füße nicht bewegen konnte. In der vorausgehenden Woche hatte er diesen Freund besucht, und da auf dem Tisch neben dem Bett eine Bibel lag, hatte er über drei Stunden lang die Geschichten von den Heilungen und Werken Christi Jesu vorgelesen und seinem Freunde versichert, daß auch er durch denselben Christus, die Wahrheit, geheilt werden könne. An jenem Abend stand der Knabe geheilt von seinem Bett auf, und am nächsten Tage spielte er mit seinen Freunden Fußball auf dem Schulspielplatz.

Das Erste Gebot spricht von einem Gott, dem ewig Guten. Die falschen Götter der Sterblichen—Ehrgeiz, Stellung, Macht, Eroberung—müssen dem vollkommenen und einzigen Gott, der Liebe, weichen. Geistige Wahrnehmung und geistiges Verständnis enthüllen die unwahre Art dieser falschen Götter. Dieses Verständnis ist nicht eine besondere Gabe für wenige Begünstigte; es steht allen zur Verfügung. „Ohne dieses geistige Verständnis der Bibel, Gottes und Seiner Schöpfung", schreibt Mrs. Eddy, „kann weder Philosophie, Natur noch Gnade dem Menschen die wahre Idee Gottes—der göttlichen Liebe—in dem Maße geben, daß er das Erste Gebot erfüllen kann" (Botschaft an Die Mutterkirche für das Jahr 1902, S. 7).

Die Bibel, geistig verstanden, enthüllt dem empfänglichen Herzen die göttliche Liebe, die nichts Böses sendet, die immer gegenwärtig und immer zugänglich ist, die nie zu schwach ist und nie zu spät kommt, zu erretten und zu heilen—die Liebe, die inmitten des Chaos der Finsternis unberührt in wunderbarer Herrlichkeit scheint. Diese gnädige Liebe beschirmt, schützt, beruhigt, erleuchtet und läutert. Sie erleuchtet dem einsichtsvollen Leser die heiligen Seiten der Bibel und macht ihm den Weg klar. Die göttliche Versicherung lautet (5. Mose 12, 5): „Den Ort, den der Herr . . . erwählen wird . . . , daß er seinen Namen daselbst läßt wohnen, sollt ihr aufsuchen und dahin kommen".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. St. A.

To the Soothing Sound of Water

THERE IS A tale that somewhere in the world there is a merry river that dances as often as it hears sweet music. The tale is not precise whether this river is neighbor to us or is a stream of the older world. "It dances at the noise of musick," so runs the legend, "for with musick it bubbles, dances and grows sandy." This tale may be the conceit of one of those older poets whose verses celebrate the morning and the freshness of the earth—Thomas Heywood could have written it or even the least of those poets who sat their evenings at the Mermaid—or the tale may arise more remotely from an old worship of the god Pan, who is said to have piped along the streams. . . .

Whether or not this is true, I confess to a love of a stream. . . . I can lean longer than most across the railing of a country bridge if the water runs noisily on the stones. If I chance to come off a dusty road—unless hunger stirs me to an inn—I can listen for an hour, for of all sounds it is the most musical. When earth and air and water play in concert, which are the master musicians this side of the moon, surely their harmony rises above the music of the stars. . . .

It was but lately that I followed a road that lay off the general travel through a pleasant country of hills and streams. As the road was not a thoroughfare and journeyed no farther than the near-by town where I was to get my supper, it went at a lazy winding pace. If a dog barked it was in a sleepy fashion. He yelped merely to check his loneliness. . . . The very cows that fed along its fences were of a slower breed and more contemplative whisk of tail than are found upon the thoroughfares. Sheep patched the fields with gray and followed their sleepy banquet across the hills.

The country was laid out with farms—orchards and soft fields of grain that waved like a golden lake—but there were few farmhouses. . . .

All afternoon I walked with the sound of wind and water in my ears, and at night, when I had gained my journey's end and lay in bed, I heard beneath my window in the garden the music of a little runnel that was like a faint and pleasant echo of my hillside walk. I fell asleep to its soothing sound and its trickle made a pattern across my dreams.—From "Chimney-Pot Papers," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New Haven: Yale University Press. 1919.)

Cedars

Like gnarled
And twisted gnomes
They crouch upon the hills,
And shake in silent mirth at wind
And rain.

COSETTE MIDDLETON

Alcott Came to Concord in Autumn

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS the woods had been all in a glow. Every tree had put on an autumnal tint. The white ash, which the other day had been of a mulberry hue, now vied with the black oak in its redness. The old leaves of the pitch pine reflected a golden yellow, only less bright than the yellow that shimmered from the maples. What a rare light was that which hovered over the Old Manse as the sun struck the yellow willows! It was a world of reds and yellows, though the river was never more sky-blue than on these clear afternoons—blue, and white as milk where some freak of light struck it aslant. The nights had been cool now, and it required only the gentlest puff of wind to bring down a shower of elm leaves. In the woods the ground was covered with fallen leaves—oak and maple and chestnut—which crackled briskly underfoot, their aroma suggesting fresh linen and hours of deep, healthful sleep. Along the stone walls, on the hills, the frost had stripped the vines of the grape, and there, on the ground, lay the fruit, plump and bursting with ripeness, and fragrant of long summer days. In the orchards, under the trees, had been piled heaps of apples. There was about them a cidery odor that vaguely prophesied winter evenings and friendly conversation.

These matters seemed simple enough; but the haze of these afternoons, the tantalizing scents which rose at evening, the moonlit fogs, which hung over the river at night—who could read their meaning? What was it that Nature wished to say?

In the midst of a riotous profusion of color, lay a tree-covered range of hills, their placid slopes overlooking the meadows of Mill Brook, where once the red men trod. Here, beneath these hills, the white settlers made their dugout huts, and here, from Revolutionary times, had stood these mellowing houses. It was a tedious and homely old road that ran at the foot of these hills—the Great Road from Boston—tedious and dusty with the traffic of an endless procession of wagons carrying the commerce to the farthest villages of New Hampshire and Vermont. Along this road, too, came the daily coaches from Boston, a three-hour ride when the weather was fair, as it was now. Today, when Bronson Alcott stepped to the ground after such a ride, it was a relief to stretch his legs again. How could he tell, on his first experience with this thoroughfare, that it was bringing him to scenes of which he was to be forever a part, to a man, only slightly known now, whose constancy through many years was to make him his best benefactor and friend? Today Alcott might cast a casual glance at the old house opposite the lane through the meadow and not give it a second thought. The leaves of the ancient elms by the road might drop today unnoticed into the dust. In days to come, in how many autumns was he not to see them gently fall as he gazed toward the tranquillity of Lincoln Woods and the hidden peace of Walden Water?—From "Sheltering Tree: A Story of the Friendship of Ralph Waldo Emerson and Bronson Alcott," by HUBERT H. HOELTJE. (Durham, N. C.: Duke University Press, 1943.)

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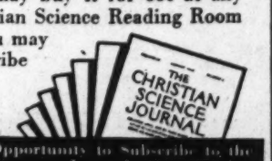

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1944

Shape of South-Central Europe Forecast by Russo-Romanian Accord

Second NWLB Panel Backs Raising of Wage Ceiling

Decision adds new ground to labor's campaign to break 'Little Steel' formula and for a general increase of wages to meet increased cost of living —Board says President has this power.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Organized labor's campaign to break the Administration's wartime wage restraints won new ground tonight as a National War Labor Board panel declared that the "Little Steel" wage ceiling can be broken to keep earnings abreast of the cost of living.

It was the second time in a week a NWLB panel had found the President has the power to modify wage controls.

Today's panel, which heard the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, demand a 17-cent hourly wage boost, did not recommend the increase, but said it could be granted, and detailed surveys showing the cost of living has gone up beyond the "Little Steel" barrier freezing salaries at 15 per cent above January, 1941.

A week ago another panel which reviewed a wage increase asked by C. I. O. Steel Workers made similar findings. Both panels reported that estimates on the increase in the cost of living range from the 25.1 per cent figure of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to 45.3 per cent claimed by the C. I. O.

Leaves President Free

The panel concluded:

"There is no executive action restricting the Board from recommending modification of or congressional action prohibiting or restricting the President from reconsidering and modifying the 'Little Steel Formula' in the light of the rise in the cost of living since May, 1942."

Involved in the statement are 50 plants and 130,000 workers at the General Electric Company, and approximately 31 plants, four subsidiaries and 80,000 employees at Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

Beside the general wage increase based on the increase in cost of living since Jan. 1, 1941, which the union asked to be made retroactive to Jan. 1, 1944, the demands included a monthly cost-of-living bonus, a guaranteed weekly wage and at Westinghouse, progression increases for salaried workers. The latter was to be covered by a separate report of the Panel.

Granting of the demands for the 17-cent hourly wage increase and the monthly bonus "would require a re-evaluation and reformulation" of the national wage policy, the Panel said, adding that the Board has not adopted any policy on guaranteed weekly or annual wages. The Steel Workers likewise sought a guaranteed annual wage.

Find Limit Already Reached

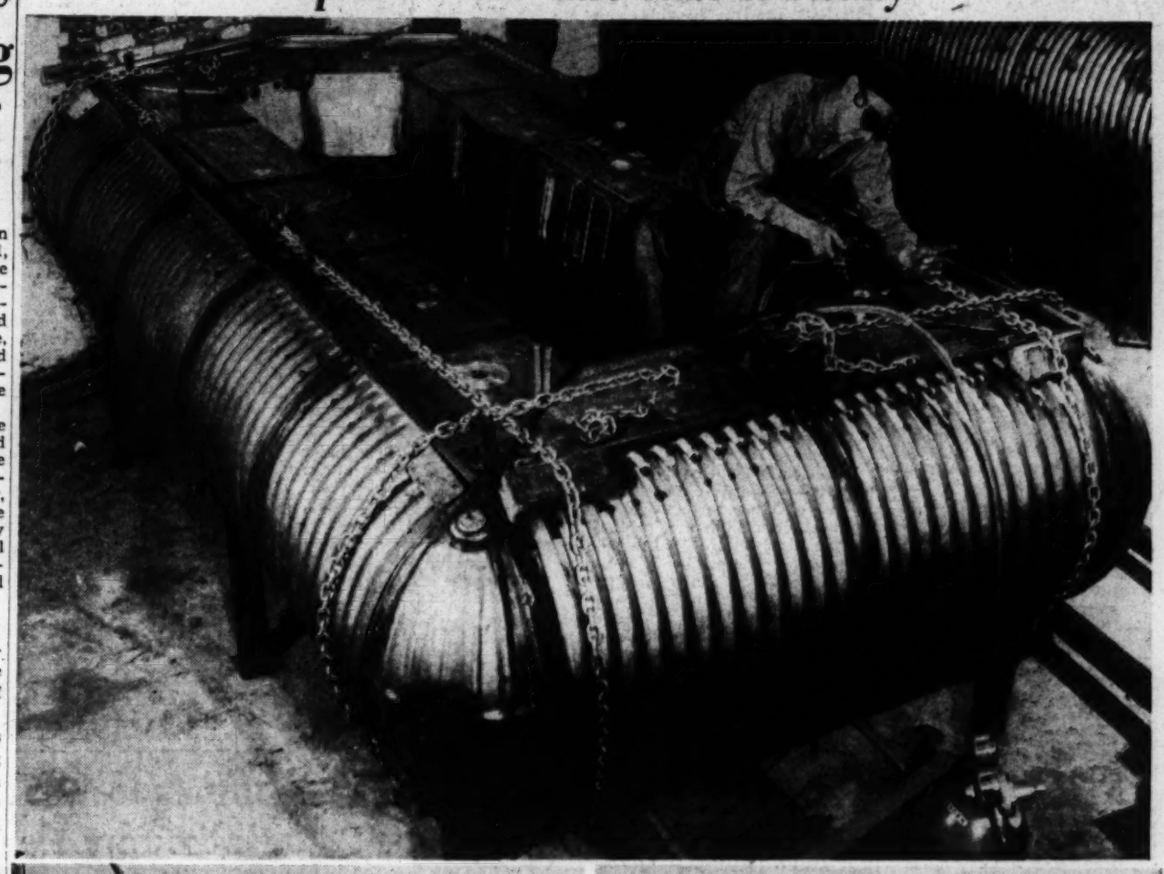
The Panel found that wage increases at both companies have reached the 15 per cent limit of the Little Steel formula.

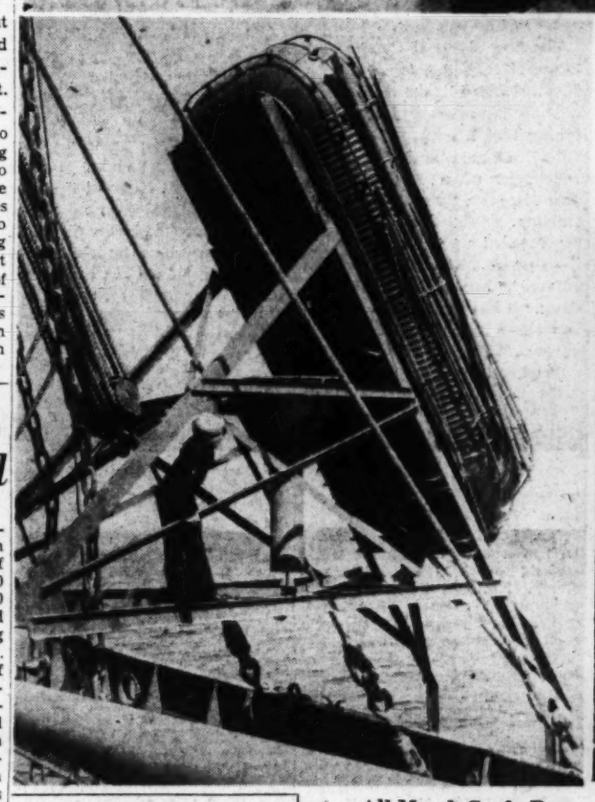
Panel members are Moses Shapiro, New York arbitrator; Fred Krafft of the American Viscose Corp.; and George Pennington of the United Steel Workers of America, C. I. O.

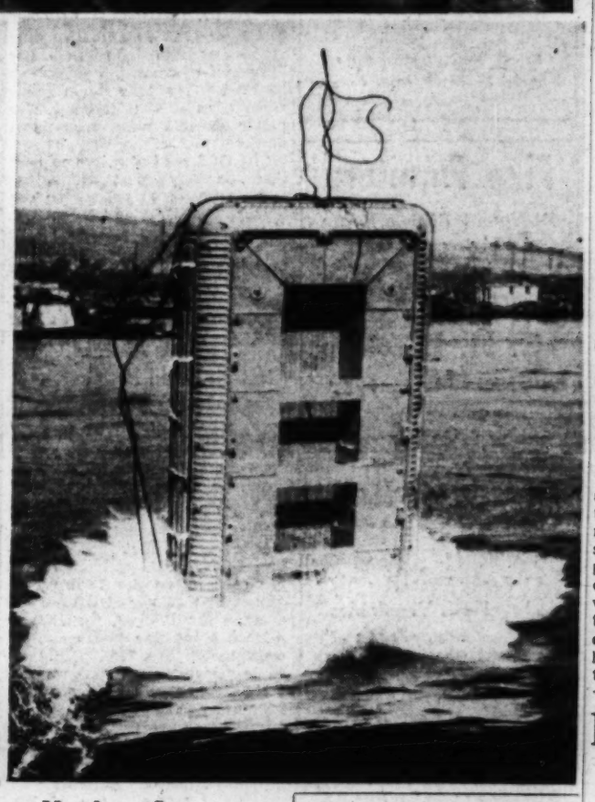
The Panel said it was apparent that the cost of living increased between Jan. 1, 1941 and December 1943 in excess of 15 per cent.

"The increase in the gross earnings of workers (except as to those resulting from cost of living adjustments) are not properly to be considered in determining the question of whether increases should be granted to workers to meet the rise in the cost of living since May 1942, in view of the fact that a reduction in the hours of work available (a distinct possibility in a period of cutbacks and reconversion) will result in an immediate sharp decrease in such earnings," the panel said.

Splash! Your Life Raft Is Ready







All-Metal Craft Boon to Merchant Seamen

Upper: In this master jig, component sections of the Weber-built life raft are brought together and tack-welded. Here the 14 vertical bulkheads are securely welded and tested for leaks. Center: Loaded with more than half a ton of supplies—everything from storm canopy, canvas cushions, and oars to fishing tackle, food, games, and magazines, plus the Bible—an all-metal life raft is shown ready to be launched from a Victory ship. Lower: Drop-off tests demonstrate the sturdy rafts can withstand the battering they will receive when launched from a cargo vessel or oil tanker. Here one smashes into the water on end from a height of 45 feet. Prototype was dropped three times, on end, side, and flat, without damage.

Return of Transylvania Portends Balkan Changes

Hungarian and German minorities present problem for postwar boundary planners; Sudetens of Bohemia and Moravia form biggest question mark; Little scope seen for exchange of populations.

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 21—The postwar shape of central and southeast Europe now can be forecast with some confidence, following publication of the Soviet armistice terms to Romania.

It is clear in the first place that if Romania, despite having fought against the Allies, is to get back Transylvania, Hungary will not be allowed to keep other territories wrested from countries which have been aligned against Germany throughout the war.

I fthis is so, Czechoslovakia will get back not only sub-Carpathian Ruthenia but also the southern part of Slovakia, including "Rosse Schutt" Island between the two arms of the Danube where the population is almost entirely Hungarian.

Similarly, Yugoslavia will recover Batchka and other annexed areas where Hungarians massacred a number of Serb inhabitants soon after they occupied the district.

Bulgarian Losses

Bulgaria inevitably will lose the Macedonian-Thracian annexation including the corridor to the Aegean for which it has been agitating ever since the Treaty of Neuilly and with which Germany bribed it when launching an attack on Greece.

The only sizable areas in southern Europe whose future ownership remains uncertain are those parts of Istria which were given to Italy after World War I but where there is a Slovene majority. The Yugoslavs have registered a strong claim to the whole district hereabouts, including both Trieste and Fiume, ports which serve Yugoslavia and central Europe rather than the Italian peninsula.

The general expectation is that the Yugoslav claims will be accepted in the main, with the possible exception of the two cities, regarding one of which, Fiume, there has been a countersuggestion that it should become a free port.

Drive Against Minorities

Whatever may be the territorial shape of the peace to come, still there will be the problem of minorities on the wrong side of state frontiers. The part these people played, whether willingly or unwillingly, is power politics which preceded the war has made their position precarious in the extreme. Majorities would as soon harbor a collection of snakes in the bosom as to allow any appreciable minority to stay within their borders.

If, therefore, frontiers are to be drawn on the basis just described, it can be assumed there will be an almost irresistible urge to drive minorities out, even from homes their ancestors lived in centuries ago. If any are allowed to stay, they no longer will be under the protection of minority treaties like those which were drawn up at Versailles.

As between former enemies the criterion on which the question of their being allowed to stay will be judged is whether they are prepared to become 100 per cent loyal to the state they are living in. If they fail to prove their loyalty, they will have to go.

It is expected most of them, however, will not get a chance to offer proof. Either they will be chased out or liquidated. There will be little scope for voluntary exchange of populations such as has been announced from Moscow between Poles and Russians.

Future in Doubt

Minorities whose fate thus hangs precariously in the balance consist chiefly of Hungarians and Germans, Saxon and Swabian colonists in Romania, and Volksdeutsche in Yugoslavia and probably Hungary, too, all face the prospect being uprooted in the near future—by force if they do not read the signs of the time and flee while there is a possibility of doing so.

So do the Szekeli Magyars who live in part of Transylvania furthest from Hungary. So do the Magyars in Slovakia, Bacska Germans in Slovenia and near Belgrade, and Italian in Dalmatia and Istria.

The biggest question mark of all concerns Sudetens of Bohemia and Moravia, who number about 3,000,000.

Will the Czechs be able to trust them enough to let them stay in Czechoslovakia, remembering how the Sudetens allowed themselves to become Hitler's tools in compassing the destruction of Czechoslovakia?

It would be unwise to try to answer the question definitely one way or the other. It is incontestable very many Czechs are fully determined not to risk having any more Henleins on their soil.

If all or most Magyars are forced to go and live in a Hungary whose boundaries are approximately the same as prewar, there is likely to be a serious problem of overpopulation.

New Type of Mow Makes Hay Without Assistance of Old Sol

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Making hay while the sun shines is not the only time farmers can now cure hay. Experiments begun by the University of Tennessee and the Tennessee Valley Authority have proved, to the satisfaction of pioneering farmers in Indiana at least, that the several kinds of hay can be cured in a new type of mow.

The mow has a ribbed floor, equipped with ducts, through which air blows up into and through the hay piled on the floor. Recent experiments at Purdue University show the cost of such an electrically-operated system need not exceed $500. This would make the cost average $2 a ton, a figure more than compensated for by added feed value.

Hay in the field has up to 80 per cent in moisture; retained moisture is a feed premium, and the new system retains as much as 40 per cent, compared with 25 per cent retained after sun curing. Other nutrients, such as leaves otherwise lost in field handling, also add to the benefits of the inside system. One farmer is using a machine which chops the hay as it is cut, when blown into the drying mow, the stalks take up only half as much space as field-cured hay.

Quicker Lunch Ahead

Quick-lunch counters can expect to speed up service 25 per cent in the postwar application of "megatherm heating," as explained recently by Vernon W. Sherman, Manager of the Industrial Electronics Division of Federal Telephone & Radio Corp. in New York.

High frequency energy is the secret of the electronic cooking that has already been found practical. With it, the housewife would be able to cook a roast in seconds instead of hours and potatoes almost instantaneously.

Manufacture of small megatherm oven units is entirely feasible, Mr. Sherman said. The device, experiments have shown, operates on ordinary current and requires no more skill to operate than a toaster or waffle iron.

This advance in the culinary art will change the appearance of many cooked foods. Bread crust, other crisp food surfaces, searing, and carmelizing would be things of the past, but the food would remain well cooked, "nutritious and acceptable to the taste," Mr. Sherman said. The heat penetrates uniformly and simultaneously all parts of food subjected to it, rather than cooking through application of heat from the outside. The method is already being studied by commercial canners of fruits and vegetables to speed up production.

From Waste to Riches

From as little as 10 per cent of the readily-available sawdust waste in this country, a new chemical process could obtain enough plastics for the plastic parts of 4,000,000 automobiles, 1,250,000 telephone sets, and 10,000,000 plastic doorknobs, it was disclosed at the recent New York meeting of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Donald F. Othmer, head of the department of chemical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, also estimated that the process yields enough acetic acid to make, by combination with cellulose, enough rayon for 130,000,000 pairs of women's stockings.

Another by-product from this same 10 per cent would be industrial alcohol.

By a continuous method of chemically adding water to wood, the researchers obtained from one ton of sawdust more than 1,000 pounds of a high-grade ingredient for plastics, as well as by-products including 120 pounds of acetic acid, 60 pounds of furfural, a liquid used in making dyes; and 500 pounds of sugar, which could make hundreds of pounds of alcohol.

These chemicals are recovered from the waste liquors of wood hydrolysis by a special treatment of the wastes under pressure. This breaks down their molecular structure, and other chemicals are added to absorb the valuable constituents and eliminate the water and impurities by a washing process. The liquids used for the washing are separated by distillation, and can be re-used indefinitely.

Here's What's a Watt

Television radiocasters at General Electric Company have faced up to the problem presented by the old vaudeville play on words about what is a watt. The televisers wanted to show the audience of Station WRGB of Schenectady, N. Y., what a watt was in reporting that watts do millions of jobs in American homes and elsewhere every day; they run 17,000,000 electric washers, 20,000,000 refrigerators, 26,000,000 irons, and 30,000,000 radios, and so on.

Physicists had found that one watt is 44¼ foot pounds of work done in one minute. To illustrate, the televisers used 44 cans of condensed milk, each weighing one pound. These were placed on a table. Above the table was a shelf, exactly one foot higher than the table. To raise one can from the table to the shelf required one foot pound of work.

A volunteer actress found she could easily put the 44 cans on the shelf in one minute using both hands and thereby doing just about the work of one watt. Using one hand, she almost lost the race against the clock in full view. Housewives therefore got a good idea of what electric power does for them.

War Adds New Names to Map In Odd Places

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—A 10-color wall map of Southeast Asia and Pacific Islands, which will supplement the October issue of the National Geographic Magazine, contains four new names that are used for the first time on a general map.

Armchair strategists need no longer worry about the name of the sea between the Philippines and the Marianas, recently hotly contested expanse of the Pacific. Admiral Nimitz named it the Philippine Sea.

Other new names are "The Slot," descriptive of the narrow channel that separates the two island chains of the Solomon Islands north of Guadalcanal; the Solomon Sea, between the Solomon Islands and New Guinea; and the Bismarck Sea, bounded by the Bismarck Archipelago and New Guinea.

The new map, on a transverse Mercator projection, centers on the Philippines. Important islands are keyed and presented in 16 enlarged insets. For instance Ponape Island in the Carolines, on the main map, is only about as big as the eraser of a pencil. In the inset the reef-rimmed island is large enough to show its harbors, villages and even its highest elevations.

Six other insets are large-scale drawings of the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila, Soerabaja, and Davao, which may spring into the headlines at any time as United Nations forces move north and west over the face of eastern seas.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Oswego Refugee Camp

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited many of the 982 Europeans at the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter Sept. 20 and commented that "evidently the shelter program has been very successful to date. I have not received a single complaint."

Mrs. Roosevelt was accompanied by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Jr.

Self-Righting Rafts Curb Perils of Sea

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—All-metal life rafts are being built here by the hundreds as standard equipment for the American merchant marine to provide increased safety for crews forced to abandon torpedoed and bombed cargo ships and tankers.

Since such escapes often take place under fire and amount to supreme endurance tests, these de luxe life rafts are not expected to insure against all hardships. But if Robinson Crusoe had had one, Daniel Defoe would have called his fictional hero's famous self-rescue exploit merely an incident in a luxury cruise!

The rafts seat 20 men. They are stored with more than half a ton of articles, ranging from storm oil and fishing kits to magazines and food. And a Bible. They are so constructed that no matter how they hit the water when launched, they come out right side up. Bottom and top are exactly alike.

Company Invitation

To show their regard for the men who navigate the sturdy life rafts to rescue and safety, the manufacturers — Weber Showcase Company of Los Angeles—stow away in each one an invitation to all the escapees: "Come to Los Angeles when you can, and be the guest of this company for a week."

Manufactured for the United States Maritime Commission, rafts are tested for strength and safety by the United States Coast Guard. Each one weighs 2,425 pounds empty, allows for 20 men weighing 3,402 pounds all told, plus 1,055 pounds of equipment.

The rafts are of cockpit or well-deck type; they are self-righting; equipment is available whichever side is up. They are unusually buoyant. Each occupant has at least four square feet of room. Four men can handle 10-foot oars without interference from other passengers.

The rafts are built to withstand dropping 45 feet into the water without springing leaks.

Assembly Line Production

The manufacturing process speeds the rafts down an assembly line from corner sections to final immersion in Navy-gray paint, followed by drying in a tunnel of infra-red lamps. Prime key to quickness is Weber's famous "Old Ironsides," gigantic "homemade" hydraulic press designed and built by the company early in the war and largely accountable for its reputation as a breaker of production bottlenecks and producer of umpteen varieties of war gadgets, from gigantic cowl ventilators to dropable gas tanks. The firm employs nearly 3,000; before the war, when it was making showcases and office fixtures, its force was 400.

The all-metal life rafts show how far the nation is going to provide seafaring men with all possible protection. Rafts are equipped with sails containing 100 square feet of canvas; as said before, they have oars. In case of storm, masts can be lowered horizontally to support a canopy that covers everyone on board.

British Poll Rejects Free Medical Care

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Fifty-three per cent of the British doctors recently voted against a proposal to give free medical care to all the population.

The plan at issue was advanced last winter in a White Paper by Mr. Henry U. Willink, British Minister of Health. It called for state medicine, a step beyond the compulsory sickness insurance now in effect in Britain, which covers a large percentage of the people.

To obtain the views of individual doctors, the British Institute of Public Opinion sent a questionnaire to 53,728 physicians. Replies were obtained from 25,345.

Forty-four per cent of those answering a query as to the quality of medical care, whether it would suffer if the government supplied free service to all, replied yes. Thirty-two per cent felt the opposite, that the quality of medical care would be enhanced.

Nelson Completes His Job in Chungking

CHUNGKING, Sept. 21 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has accepted a set of recommendations submitted by Donald M. Nelson and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley designed to bring more of China's currently available industrial power to bear upon the war effort, it has been announced.

At the same time, Mr. Nelson said he would leave "very shortly" for the United States to report to President Roosevelt and to work out the American part of the economic program agreed upon during his two-week stay here.

Military aspects will require General Hurley to remain in China for the time being.

Italy Faces Political Crisis After Nazis Quit North Area

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The internal political storm-clouds gathering over liberated Italy in recent weeks are likely to burst shortly after the Germans have been driven out of Northern Italy.

For the time being, the ruling six-party coalition is being held together by military and political considerations.

But there has been quite enough evidence to show that the relations among the major political parties making up the coalition have taken a slight turn for the worse, and even within the parties there are unmistakable signs of disintegration.

Already, the Socialist leader Pietro Nenni has spoken of the "fiction" of the present six-party rule. A clash between moderates and radicals within the Action Party indicates a serious internal crisis there.

Outside the coalition there are many conflicting tendencies among the more than a dozen noncoalition groups that have sprung into existence during the past 12 months.

New Slogan Coined

During the past several weeks a new slogan has received increasing attention. Apparently it was coined by Prime Minister Winston Churchill who wrote in his farewell message to the people of Italy that Italians should be on guard against a revival of Fascist tendencies in whatever guise they might present themselves.

Some observers, noting that Mr. Churchill's warning came after his conferences with Pope Pius XII, Marshal Pietro Badoglio, and Crown Prince Umberto, see in his words a reference to the recent political alliance of the Socialists and Communists.

A few days later one of the leaders of the conservative Liberal Party, Count Niccolo Carandini, Minister without Portfolio in the Bonomi Cabinet, declared in a speech made in Rome on Sept. 3 that both rightist and leftist dictatorial aspirations must be kept in check.

Charges Refuted

The charge regarding undemocratic tendencies was quickly refuted by a spokesman for the Socialist-Communist coalition. Addressing the Fourth National Congress of the Italian Socialist Party at Naples, Party Secretary Pietro Nenni insisted that during the past 50 years the Socialist Party had been in the foreground of the fight for freedom and democracy. He also defended the Communist attitude.

The Socialist-Communist alliance continues to be one of the most important factors in Italian politics.

Some of the Socialist Party chiefs appear to have been rather reluctant to establish too close relations with the Communists.

If the same situation should arise in Northern Italy, many of the Socialist leaders will be confronted with a difficult situation. They know that, as regards political tactics, there is the danger of their being outstripped by the Communists who are equipped with considerable funds and extremely adept at solving the problems of mass organization.

Developments Uncertain

It remains to be seen whether the Socialist program—collectivist, but neither despotic nor bureaucratic—will be able to compete with the Communist line.

Although for years the Socialists have urged the Communists to support the unity of all proletarian forces, they are naturally anxious to assert their influence within such a combination. They, therefore, are planning to broaden the present alliance by securing the adherence of other antimonarchic groups.

This also may explain the increasing aggressiveness of Socialist propaganda, apparently hoping to profit by the new status of the Communists as a constitutional party with a moderate program.

Thus, the Socialist Congress at Naples has gone on record as favoring "revolutionary" means to prevent reactionary groups from seizing power by force.

The same motive can possibly be found behind Signor Nenni's recent declaration that the Socialists are ready to take power after the liberation of Milan. Socialist leaders know fully well the importanceof Lombardy as a Socialist stronghold. During the important elections of 1920 the number of Socialist votes in Lombardy was more than one fourth of the total Socialist vote.

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British See U. S. Business Grab in Paris

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AP) — The Daily Mail charged today that American representatives of big business were riding into Paris on a Supreme Allied Headquarters "magic carpet" and in the uniforms of "compartively junior officers," and that certain American interests were exploiting military agreements with Britain for purely commercial purposes.

British subjects and even British officials wait in vain for permission to enter France, the newspaper said, and are amazed at the alacrity with which American businessmen are given facilities for travel to England and transfer to France.

The mail prefaced the article with a note that it was expected the charges would be assailed both in Britain and America and added, "we feel only good can be done by bringing into the open a subject which already has caused serious damage to Anglo-American relations."

Seeks Out Facts

"We do not believe the American authorities can be fully aware of these charges," the Mail said. "We hope they will be thoroughly investigated. Either convincing denial should be given, or, if the facts are admitted, a remedy should be applied."

The allegations included one that the first American units to land in France had a representative of a very powerful financial corporation in a Red Cross officer's uniform, and that within Paris he was out of army uniform and busy with clients.

One plane-load of uniformed arrivals in England, it was said, included executives of sewing machine and electrical goods firms who then went to Paris.

Situation Described

"Until a day or so ago," said the article, "SHAEF found it impossible to take highly placed Englishmen with grave wartime responsibilities to Paris while 'carpetbaggers' passed through."

The British Chamber of Commerce still is denied entry by SHAEF, it was said, although the British Government approved the return to Paris offices.

Associated Press Correspondent Nedville Nordness in a dispatch from Paris said C. J. Henderson, President of the British Chamber of Commerce, had just arrived to investigate the state of Britsh interests. The dispatch quoted Mr. Henderson as saying he did not believe foreign business in France would be resumed for many months, and as predicting that the French Government would keep a rigid control over business.

Business Phase

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A British newspaper's contention that American commercial interests are moving into France behind the conquering Allied armies while British subjects are refused entry brought a State Department assertion today that the British Government has never raised such a point.

American officials flatly denied the report, published in the London Daily Mail, but they said they were not surprised by its publication. The British public and Parliament, they explained, naturally are apprehensive about the future of Britain's business interests.

Senator Owen F. Brewster (R) of Maine, expressed the hope to a reporter that the Americans would not seek "undue advantage," but added that if the reports were correct, "I'm sure the British will know now how we felt about our being left out of the commercial picture in other parts of the globe."

Senator Brewster was one of five Senators who toured the battle areas last year and returned with complaints that better coordination between the British Board of Trade and the English military leadership had operated to the disadvantage of American commercial interests.

Of the Daily Mail's assertion, Senator Brewster said:

"My first reaction is one of gratification that at some spot on the globe we apparently have been able to move in quickly. At the same time, we don't want to seek any undue advantage.

"These are matters of executive policy and will have to be worked out by representatives of the two governments while the was is under way."

No Inflation Seen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Office of Price Administration economists said today they believe that reconversion prices can be held to 1942 levels in many cases even if the National War Labor Board's wage formula is cracked.

The OPA goal of prices of more than two years ago on commodities to be returned to production can be achieved, OPA ecopomists say, if wage increases allowed do no more than compensate for loss of overtime pay when the 48-hour week is abandoned.

A more substantial boost would be another story, an official of the agency said.

Civilian Food Prospects Found 'Reasonably Good'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Civilian food supply prospects in the United States are "reasonably good" for the remainder of this year and early 1945, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today.

Pointing out that food production this year is estimated at 5 per cent above the 1943 record output and 38 per cent over the average for 1935-39, the Bureau said that the per capita civilian consumption for 1944 would be slightly higher than last year and 7 per cent above the prewar five-year average.

New Legion Head

Associated Press

Edward N. Scheiberling

Elected National Commander of the American Legion at the convention in Chicago. Mr. Scheiberling is from Albany, N. Y.

Legion Asks Peace Plan 'With Teeth'

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (AP) — The American Legion began a new year of activity today with a program topped by a demand for Army and Navy training for the nation's young men and a determination to seek a post-victory peace "with teeth in it."

The new National Commander, Edward N. Scheiberling of Albany, N. Y., asserted at the close of the organization's convention late yesterday that the major legislative objective would be the immediate enactment of a law providing peacetime universal military training.

"We want a peace with teeth in it—a peace that can and will be enforced," he stated in a radio address. "It can not be enforced unless there is a practical basis of agreement among peace-loving nations, both great and small."

He reported the members would strive to protect the rights and welfare of World War II veterans, and called for administration of the G. I. Bill of Rights with maximum efficiency and a minimum of "delays and red tape."

Mr. Scheiberling, an attorney who won a captain's rank while serving overseas in 1918, was elected National Commander by acclamation after a partial roll call at the suggestion of John Stelle of McLeansboro, Ill. Mr. Stelle and J. Fred Johnson of Florence, Ala., were the only other competitors who were placed in nomination.

Power and Fishing Interests Conflict in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Growing conflict between hydroelectric and fisheries interests became evident in British Columbia recently when a timber company sought to renew its license for waterpower rights on the Adams River, east of Kamloops.

The company now maintains a dam on the river, but this is regarded as of little practical value for power purposes and a real menace to sockeye salmon ascending the river to spawn. As the fish frequenting those waters belong to the all-important Fraser River Basin, a serious view of the situation is taken by commercial fishermen and the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

The Commission and the fish packers and fishermen have lodged their objection to the renewal of this license, and the whole issue is now being determined by the Provincial Government.

If the license is renewed a precedent will be set that may jeopardize other streams that are valuable as a source of salmon.

However, the building of dams on these Fraser River tributaries need not necessarily imperil the salmon runs if proper fishways and ladders are constructed, too. The feeling of the International Commission is, however, that too often power companies proceed with the harnessing of rivers for their own use and ignore the interest of the fisheries.

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Wills Blames Public for Bureaucracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 21—Overwidely centralization of federal power in the United Stotes stems from apathy on the part of the American people toward their Government, and this irresponsible attitude must be overcome if regimentation is to be avoided, according to Gov. William H. Wills, of Vermont.

"Neat, secure rows of men and women without worry from the cradle to the grave, looked after by a paternalistic mothering government, is not a pretty picture nor a challenging one," he declared in an address last night.

Governor Wills attacked the Administration for assuming that "American enterprise is outmoded and that the continuance of prosperity and industrial progress depends on government spending and government control."

"The function of American Government," he held, "should be one of service, carrying out the will of a majority of the people. It is a business only in so far as its methods must be orderly and accountable and its personnel responsible."

Should Not Be Competitive

"But it should not be a business in any competitive sense with private industry," he stressed.

He also called for a postwar domestic economy with legislation originating from the people—not superimposed upon them—and urged that the same ideal be carried out in handling of international affairs.

Governor Wills was one of a group of speakers at a two-day forum on "Building for a Better World," sponsored by an interdenominational committee of women at Christ [Episcopal] Church here. Messages from President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York were read at the opening session yesterday.

A warning that postwar life in America must be built for "the welfare and accommodation of human beings" was made by Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, President of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women, who added that "this means a shifting of emphasis from production for profit to production for use."

Must Fight to Keep Peace

Dr. Phillips spoke on women's responsibilities as world citizens and scored the assumption that a new peace would automatically last "for our time" without individual effort or sacrifice.

"Yet already," she said, "the same forces which strangled the new world of 1919 have their greedy hands upon the new world of 1944. Their words may seem honeyed and harmless, but their acts are the seeds of a third world war."

In a message to Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Pastor of Christ Church, who presided at the Forum, President Roosevelt said:

"It is time, I think, that we all began to understand that building for a better world means that we must translate into peace the powers we have developed in the American unity devoted to the fighting of this gravest war.

Must Go Forward

"I am sure you will agree with me that the American people want no plan for a future leading backward to bread lines and bankruptcy. We are not going back; we must go forward to the great destiny implicit in the potentialities of the American nation and the powers of the American people."

Governor Dewey said in his message that "In the theaters of war all over the world the fighting men of the United States and their allies are gaining victories for which we thank God—victories which make your theme particularly timely.

"No plan, no work for improving society in which we live will fully succeed unless it is animated by the spirit of our free churches of which we are so proud."

Efforts to Get Arms Workers Balked by Peace Goods Stress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Too much concern with prospective peacetime production thus far has balked Government efforts to enlist 217,000 new workers in "must" munitions programs that are behind schedule, Acting Chairman J. A. Krug of the War Production Board reported today.

"The controlled hiring plan will meet the problem," he told a news conference, "if we can counteract the tendency of everyone to think in terms of next year's automobiles instead of this year's war."

Mr. Krug said "some headway" had been made in channeling labor into the 2,000 plants making the critical goods, but expanding demands have left the deficit about as great as it was three months ago.

Although an increase of 24 per cent in heavy-tire production was marked up by the rubber industry in August, Mr. Krug listed truck and bus tires and the following other products as among those held back by manpower troubles: Steel for big shells, heavy trucks, combat transports and combat cargo carriers, foundry products, air-borne radar, and heavy artillery.

"A most encouraging report" in support of WPB's reconversion program was received from the steel industry advisory committee, in a meeting here this morning, Mr. Krug reported. The industry spokesmen have pledged, he said, that "the market responsibilities of the steel industry after V-E Day will be met."

Reconversion conferences are to be held with each of WPB's 736 industry advisory committees, it was stated, to plan the details of each industry's part in the resumption of civilian manufacture.

Mr. Krug announced that Harold Boeschenstein has been named WPB's Deputy Vice-Chairman for Operations, assuming that post while continuing as Director of the WPB Forest Products Bureau.

Stacy May is resigning as Director of the Bureau of Planning and Statistics, Mr. Krug said. Mr. May has asked to leave at the end of this month, but Mr. Krug said he had requested him to remain longer.

NWLB Head Denies Dewey's 'Stalling' Hit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—William H. Davis, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, replying to an accusation of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, that the Board was "stalling" with 22,000 cases, said the agency had disposed of 94 per cent of the voluntary wage adjustments and nearly 78 per cent of its dispute cases since it was created in January, 1942.

Mr. Davis said 22,381 cases were pending before the national and 12 regional boards in the week of Aug. 18, but said that the week ending Sept. 2 brought a reduction in pending cases to 18,074 voluntary cases and 2,942 dispute cases.

Since Jan. 12, 1942, Mr. Davis said, the Board "has settled 9,983 disputes involving 8,000,000 employees."

"Since Oct. 3, 1942, when wage stabilization went into effect, the Board has disposed of 275,000 voluntary applications involving more than 11,000,000 employees," he said in a statement.

"The National Board and the Regional Boards are disposing of voluntary cases at the rate of 4,262 a week, so that the 18,074 voluntary cases now in process represent about four weeks' work. The National and Regional Boards are settling disputes at the rate of 153 per week, so that the 2,942 pending disputes cases represent about 19 weeks of work.

Disputes take longer to settle than voluntary applications for wage adjustments because disputes are like court proceedings. The provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act and due process of law require that the Board give the parties time to prepare their facts and arguments.

How Coal Mines Get Air

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Chicago Dog Pound Methods Bring Aldermanic Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—With public indignation aroused over the claim that the City Pound is annually turning 10,000 dogs over to medical school laboratories for vivisection—that until recently persons who have lost their dogs have been given almost no chance to redeem them—a committee of aldermen has been appointed to find out how other big cities take care of their strayed dogs, with a view to amending the present ordinance.

No other big city, it is claimed, is so careless as Chicago about the rights of lost pets—nor so callous, say dog owners and opponents of vivisection.

The issue was battled heatedly between medical school physicians, dog authorities, city officials and civic leaders, at a public hearing recently. Spectator seats were packed by medical students who heckled the opponents of vivisection.

Physicians from Chicago medical schools defended the present practice by saying that it is all done in the interest of "science" and humanity, and, right now, for the benefit of soldiers wounded on battle fields.

Differentiation in Uses

Countering such claims, opponents of vivisection pointed out that physicians themselves are not agreed that animal experimentation is necessary to find ways of curing human ailments. Even if it were true, they said, nothing could excuse the use of 10,000 dogs a year from the City Pound alone. The medical schools obtain them free of charge, while Johnny who loses his pet has to pay $8.40 to redeem him. The least that should be done, say the dog champions, is to compel medical laboratories to buy their dogs. Perhaps, they suggest, then a good many of the 10,000 a year wouldn't be "needed" by the laboratories!

While Dr. W. A. Young, Managing Director of the Anti-Cruelty Society, says he himself could condone some of the uses made of the dogs, such as using them to determine nutrition values, other practices in the laboratories are so cruel that no one could justify them, if they were brought into the light of day.

The Chicago situation has grown, it was explained, out of the fact that seven or eight years ago a rabies quarantine was placed on the City Pound. Thereby, dogs had to be disposed of within 24 hours of arrival. The rabies scare passed shortly. But no one remembered to lift the quarantine at the Pound. It continued. Medical 000-a-year harvest of dogs, free of charge. The Pound didn't have to feed or take care of them.

Finally, complaints found their way into the newspapers. Folks who wanted to "adopt" or reclaim a dog from the Pound, found it hard to do. If they succeeded, they had to pay $8.40 before a dog could be released.

Indignation grew. Then last April, Alderman B. J. O'Hallaren asked that the City Council raise the rabies quarantine and give the dogs five days' grace. The Council agreed unanimously.

Study of Other Cities

Now the committee of aldermen is studying the testimony given, weighing pros and cons, and looking into the practices of other big city Dog Pounds.

Chicago stands practically alone when it comes to turning lost dogs over to vivisectionists, Dr. Sidney H. Coleman of Albany, N. Y., president of the American Humane Association, has told the Council committee. New York stopped the practice years ago.

"New Yorkers," he told the Aldermen, "wouldn't stand for vivisectionists raiding their City Pound. In New York, the medical centers breed their own dogs. In New York, authorities try to find new homes for dogs in sound condition which land in the Pound. Those which are unsound are painlessly destroyed.

"The same conditions," he said, "prevail in Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cleveland, Baltimore, Denver, Des Moines, St. Joseph, Mo., and many other cities."

This is both a good and a bad time for such an investigation and airing, in the eyes of the anti-cruelty people. It's a good time, they say, in that this is an election year and legislators are more inclined to turn a hearing ear to the public. On the other hand, the vivisectionists are counting on using the war appeal to sway public opinion their way, and make it difficult to obtain corrective measures at this time. The medical schools filled spectator seats at the public hearing with students in uniform. They "packed the galleries" in political convention tradition.

New Aerial Tramway Gets Army Through

By the Associated Press

Camp Hale, Colo., Sept. 21

Even if the terrain is too rough for pack trains or men, the Army still will get through. It disclosed today that a new aerial tramway has been perfected to carry supplies to mountain fighters.

Powered by a gasoline motor, the tram can be set up in 24 hours, or torn down and moved in even less than that.

Bricker Sees Pennsylvania In G. O. P. Fold

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio turned his attention to Maryland today after a two-day tour of Pennsylvania that raised his hopes of a Republican victory in the Keystone State.

"I am convinced," the Republican candidate for Vice-President told newspaper men, "that Republicans will carry Pennsylvania. I say this because of the enthusiasm of the people for our cause and because of what Party leaders told me."

The crowd which heard him last night at Wilkes-Barre, in the center of the anthracite region, was the largest Mr. Bricker has drawn in his campaign. Maj. William A. Clark of the State Police estimated it at 10,000 persons.

The Ohio Governor concluded his Pennsylvania visit with a statement that the issues of the current political campaign were being "purposely confused by the New Deal."

To do this, he told his Wilkes-Barre audience, "the Washington Administration is spending hundreds of millions of dollars of the taxpayers' hard-earned money to propagandize the taxpayers themselves—to promote the idea of an indispensable man and a commander in chief . . ."

He expressed belief there would be no doubt of a Republican victory in the Nov. 7 election if the campaign were based on the real issues. These, he said, include "state socialism and self-government," centralized power and the federal system, deficit financing and government economy.

Mr. Bricker also accused the Democratic Administration of withholding news from the people and cited as an example the delay in the court-martial of Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel and Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short.

Farmer Sends Subsidy To G.O.P. Headquarters

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 21 (AP)—Letter from Harold J. Lucke of Gooding to State Republican Headquarters:

"Enclosed find sight draft drawn in my favor in amount of $9.10, being amount of my milk subsidy from the Democratic Administration. I have never before drawn on the milk subsidy or any of the money to which I was entitled under the triple-A Program, but from now on, I intend to indorse them over to the Republican Party, to be used as a boomerang on the Democrats. Make good use of it."

Security Formula Set at Dumbarton

Continued from Page 1

issue is imminent, with the exile Government merging with the Polish Committee, or it is, despite Russian policy, determined to back the exile Government as the legitimate continuation of Polish authority.

One interpretation heard here, though not generally credited, ties this action in with the domestic political situation — practically every administrative move these days is examined in the light of the large Polish-American vote in this country.

The designation of an American minister to the governments of Syria and Lebanon and President Roosevelt's welcoming of those countries into "the society of free sovereign nations" does not sit well in French circles here, despite recent establishment by Moscow of a diplomatic mission in Syria and Lebanon and the British assignment of a minister to those two countries.

Technically, General de Gaulle's Government considers these lands still under French mandate, insisting that that mandate given by the League of Nations can be surrendered only to the League or its heir. There seems to be no disposition on the part of France to hold to the mandate—in fact, the Free French have promised its end, but the announcement of the freedom and sovereignty of these countries unilaterally has provided one of those irritations in international relations that are dangerous only because cumulative.

Strategic Import of France

On another point, the French feel they have been let down. While they recognize their present military inferiority to their allies, they also appreciate better than do their allies, they feel, their future strategic and political importance in Europe. Consequently, they believe that full recognition of their provisional Government as the de-jure authority in France would hasten and help what is inevitable—a French renaissance dedicated to peace and security.

There was hope that the Quebec conference would provide the sounding board for an Anglo-American announcement of French recognition. Certainly the issue must have been raised, debated, and possibly was settled at Quebec. Reports continue that such action by Washington and London is imminent. But it will always be tardy in French eyes.

The post of United States Ambassador to France is considered one of the most trying and difficult in the entire diplomatic service, for whoever is named to that position when recognition comes will face the critical postwar and reconstruction work on which the future peace of Europe depends.

Caffery Boomed for Post

Until recently, Norman Armour, a career diplomat of great ability who has been unassigned since his recall from Buenos Aires, has been most frequently mentioned for that assignment. However, an able diplomat, Jefferson Caffery, who quietly quit Rio de Janeiro the other day to hasten home for consultation with Mr. Hull, is being boomed unofficially for the post.

Returning to the Dumbarton Oaks parleys, one cannot ignore the dark cloud overhanging Mr. Hull's bright promise that the first phase of the conversations would shortly end. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana bluntly announced today that there would be one awful fight when the Senate would be asked to approve the Dumbarton Oaks security plan.

As far as can be learned here, it is understood that the Russian delegation has agreed to the presence on the council of six or seven powers besides the large nations to be chosen in a regional and rotating basis.

It also is believed that the impasse facing the delegates on the issue of the veto power of one of the big nations in disputes, particularly when one of those powers was involved, was resolved tentatively as follows: In a dispute involving a big power, the big powers should then decide whether or not it should have the power of veto.

Dewey Stresses Need to Win Republican Control in House

Continued from Page 1

by the firsthand and more detached judgments of political writers, either in Washington or in the states in which the majority of the contests are being fought. With the proviso that the unexpected can happen, their consensus is that the Democratic Party is in no serious danger of losing control of the Senate. Most forecasters place the prospective Republican increase in the next Senate between 16 and 20, which result would leave the organization of the Senate in Democratic hands.

Republicans start with the prospect that 12 Senate seats which they now occupy probably will be retained easily, but from there out the going is rough and several instances, virtually hopeless. In all, seven of the contests are in the Solid South where Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana are expected to return the present Democratic incumbents without difficulty. In North Carolina, Clyde R. Hoey can be expected to succeed Senator Robert R. Reynolds, resigned. In Arkansas, Democratic candidate J. William Fulbright probably will be promoted from the House to the Senate.

There is also a group of seven sitting Democratic senators who are in a strong position. They are Carl Hayden of Arizona, Sheridan Downey of California, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Millard G. Tydings of Maryland, Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, Elbert D. Thomas of Utah and Robert Wagner of New York all of whom now have a definite edge on their Republican opponents. Democratic senatorial prospects are also strong in Washington and Indiana.

Republican senatorial chances appear brightest in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Idaho and reasonable good in New Jersey where H. Alexander Smith, lawyer and former Executive Secretary of Princeton University, is one of the Party's stronger candidates.

Republican nominee Richard J. Lyons, running as a strongly committed isolationist, is favored in Illinois. Four present Republican governors have excellent prospects of taking over senatorial seats in Washington. They are Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, C. A. Bottolfsen of Idaho, and Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, although the latter would not add to the G. O. P. total since he would be replacing Senator Sinclair Weeks. Republican Wayne Morse will run well in Washington.

There unquestionably will be a substantial Republican gain in the Senate but from present evidence that gain does not add up to the necessary 25 seats needed to enable the G. O. P. to take over.

It is a very fair assumption that the next House will be anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal in a political sense since it will be dominated by a coalition of Republicans. But it is an equally likely prospect that even should Governor Dewey win, he will be faced by a Democratic Senate.

Low Rates Urged

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Five basic principles of freedom of communication are recommended by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission for incorporation in the peace treaty.

James L. Fly, addressing a Cornell University audience last night in the Edward L. Bernays Lecture Series, said these principles were:

1. Uniform rates for all messages in all directions;
2. Low rates for these messages;
3. Instantaneous radio communication to all important areas of the globe;
4. Uniform and low press rates throughout the world;
5. Freedom of ingress and egress of information in all nations;

Mr. Fly urged public support for Press Association efforts to communicate freely with other nations.

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Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61	61	61	
Abbott Lab pf4 †	10	111	111	111	+1
ACF-Brill Motor	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Adams Exp .15e	4	11¼	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Adams Millis ⅛ae	3	30	29½	29½	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	3	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	3	40¾	40⅛	40¾	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	21	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Allegheny Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Allegheny pf	1	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	2	50⅛	50	50⅛	
Allegheny pr pf	3	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Allen Indust ⅓g	4	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	9	151	149½	149½	—1½
Al Chem & Dye b					
Allied Mills 2e	1	30			— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	12	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ⅔e	8	26½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	3	114	112⅜	112⅜	—1¼
Amal Leather	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3	1	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	— ⅛
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	5	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
Am Bosch ⅓e	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Bank Note .80	2	40½	40¼	40¼	— ⅛
Am Bank N pf3 †	20	66⅛	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
Am Brake Sh ⅓ae	1	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+ ⅛
Am BrSh pf5⅓a †	40	131⅜	131⅛	131⅜	
Am Cable & Rad	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Am Can 3	5	68½	68½	68½	
Am Can pf 7 †	20	177½	177	177½	+ ½
Am Car & F 2½e	12	38¼	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅛
Am Chicle 4a	30	122½	122½	122½	— ⅛
Am Colortype .45e	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	5	105	105	105	+1
Am Distil	84	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Am European ⅓ae	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	1	4	4	4	
Am&FPS7pf5½ak	4	90½	90	90	
Am & F P 2 pf	4	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	6	69	69	69	
Am Hide & Leath	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Am Ice	21	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Am Locome ⅓ae	43	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	3	93	92½	92½	— ½
Am M&Fdy .80	2	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
Am M&Met ⅓ae	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Am News Co 1.80	110	36½	36½	36½	
Am Pcw & Lt	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L 56 pf	5	54⅛	54	54½	— ½
Am P&L $5.25	5	49	48	48	—1⅜
Am Rad&StS .30e	56	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Am R Mill .60e	19	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	140	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
Am SafetyRaz ⅓e	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Seating	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	8	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7†	30	157	156½	156½	—1½
Am Snuff 2.40	2	43½	43¼	43½	
Am Stl Fdrs 2	8	24⅜	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Am Stores 1	7	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob 1⅓ae	1	28	27	28	+1
Am Tel & Tel 9	11	161¾	161¾	161¾	
Am Tobacco 3a	2	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	6	72¾	72½	72½	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	40	151	150	150	—1
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	9	12½	12	12	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	10	9¾	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolpf 8k	3	86½	86½	86½	+ ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1⅔e	20	27¼	26¾	27	— ⅛
AnaconW&C½pe †	50	30	30	30	
Anchor Cap ⅓ae	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Andes Copper ⅓ae	5	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
APW Paper	14	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Armour & Co	6	57	55	55½	— ½
Arch-Dan M 2e	4	90⅞	90½	90⅞	+ ⅛
Armour pr pf 6k	4	10½	10½	10½	
Arnold Const ⅓					
Artloom Corp .30e	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Assd DryGoods⅓ae	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Asso D Gd 2pf7 †	30	100	100	100	
Asso D Gds1p6 †	60	1.6	106	106	+1½
Asso In pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	
Atch T&SF 4½e	15	64	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	2	94	94	94	+ ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½e	4	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ⅓e	14	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
AtlasPowd2¼ae †	4	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Atl Refining 1e	6	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	5	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Aust N pfA3¾ak †	90	72	71	72	+2
Aviation Corp .10e	56	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Baldwin Loco ct ⅓ae	28	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	7	7¾	7	7⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	17	15¼	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Ban & A pf7½zk †	50	62	62	62	+ ¼
Barber Asph	3	24⅜	24	24	
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Bath Ir Wks 3e	47	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cr 1.40a	5	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Beech Aircr 1g	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	60	23½	23½	23½	— ½
Belding Hem .80	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
Bell Aircr 1e	17	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2½e	5	43⅞	43⅛	43½	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Beth Steel 4½e	5	64⅜	61	61¾	— ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf 1.20	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .45e	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Bliss & Laugh ½e	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Bloom dale6 .75e †	20	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	11	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
Bon Ami A 4 †	30	93	92½	92½	+1½
Bon Ami B	9	48	47½	48	+2
Boso Strs 2	6	116	114¾	116	+2
Bond Strs pf 4½	9	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	
Borden Co 1.20e	3	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	44	44	44	+ ⅛
BowerABear ⅓ae	7	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Braniff Airw .60	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	3	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	6	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ⅓ae	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ⅔e					
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	3	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Budd Mfg5.5pf5 †	110	67	66⅞	66⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel ⅓ae	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
BuffaloForge1.35e	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ⅓e	7	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Burling Mills1.60	4	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
BurrAddMach .55e	8	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
Bush Term ⅓ae	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Bush TermBpf3k †	20	47½	47½	47½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .45e	4	11¼	11	11	
Butler Br pf 1½	1	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
Butte C & Z ⅓ag	1	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
Byers AM Co ⅓ae	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ⅓ae	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½ †	50	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla .60e	17	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Campbell Wy ⅓ae	1	20	20	20	
Can DryGAle ⅓ae	12	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Canad Pacific ⅔ae	38	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Caro C & O 5 †	20	112	111¾	111¾	— ¼
CarpenterStl 1½ae	3	1	31	31	— ⅛
Case Jl Co ⅔ae	5	36⅛	36½	36½	+ ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 3-70f	5	35	34¾	34¾	
Celanese 1stpf4¾a	1	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	123	123	123	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	110	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Cent Foundry	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	10	114	114	114	
Cent VioletaS1⅓e	4	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2½e	2	22½	22½	22½	
Certain-teed Prod	7	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
Certain-teed pf	160	106½	105¾	106¼	+ ⅛
Chain Belt ⅔ae	1	19	19	19	
Champ P & F ⅓ae	4	29	28¾	28¾	
Ches & Ohio 3	16	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	
Chi & E Ill ⅓pg	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Chi & E Ill A 2e	10	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	6	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf17⅓k	2	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
Chi Mail Or .45e	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Chi & No West	35	24⅛	23	23¼	— ⅛
Chi & NW pf .15e	31	45	44	44¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	46	46	46	+1
Childs Co	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2½ae	15	91⅞	91½	91½	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	▪2	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
City Stores	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Clark Equip 2½ae	2	43¼	42¾	42¾	—1¼
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
Clett Pea 1½ae	12	36½	35⅞	36	— ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	4	136⅛	136	136	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	90	62½	62¼	62½	+ ½
Colgate-Pim ⅓ae	3	28⅛	28	28⅛	
Collins & Aik ⅔ae	2	37½	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅛
Collins&Aik pf5 †	20	112¾	112½	112½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Col & South †	370	18	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
Col&South 1pf †	170	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	16	4⅜	4¼	4¼	

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 696,080
1944 volume to date 191,078,130
1943 volume to date 221,735,966

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	54.1	Prev. day	54.8
Month ago	53.2	Year ago	51.3
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	64¾	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
Colum P pf 2¾	2	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
Comm Credit 2	7	41½	41⅜	41½	
Comml Inv Tr 2.40	2	46	46	46	
Comml Solvents .30a	5	15¾	15½	15⅝	
Com Ed 1.40	5	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
Com'with&South	22	1	1	1	
Com & So pf 3¾ak	3	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
Cons Copper	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	18	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	107½	1.7⅛	107¼	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾ak	6	22	21⅜	22	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½e	47	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Cons Vul pf 1¾a	5	24⅜	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
ConsumP pf4½ †	210	109	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅞
Container Corp ⅓ae	5	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cont Can ⅓ae	2	39⅝	39	39	— ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	2	45½	45½	45½	— ⅛
Cont Motors .45e	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	
Cont Oil Del .90e	10	28	27¼	27⅞	+ ⅛
Cooper-Bess ⅓ae	2	15	15	15	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	2	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	100	51⅞	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	3	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7 †	30	178½	178½	178½	
Cornell-D-E .60e	3	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Coty Interna. †	10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	17	25¾	25	25	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	50	107¾	107⅝	107¾	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	100	101¾	101¾	101¾	
Crown Cork&S ⅓ae	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	6	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	6	15⅝	15½	15½	
Cudahy Packing	4	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Cuneo Press 1½	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	18	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	3	55	55	55	— ⅛
Curtis-Wright 3⅓g	24	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Curtis-Wr A 1½ae	5	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham 1.05e	2	24¼	24	24	— ½
Davison Chem 1e	2	13½	13½	13½	
Deere & Co 2e	4	42¼	41¾	42	— ⅛
Dicca Record 1.20	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	31	31	31	— ⅛
Del Lack & West	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Detroit Edi .90e	7	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½a	3	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
DiamMatch pf1½a	1	41	41	41	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	32½	32	32½	
Dixie C A 2½ †	50	47⅛	47	47	
Dome Mines 1.20h	20	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	17	65¾	64	64	—2¼
Dow Chem 3	3	124½	123⅞	123⅞	— ⅛
Dresser Mfg 1e	3	39	38⅞	39	
Dunhill Int	18	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
du Pont de N 3⅓ae	12	151½	150½	150½	
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	20	117¾	117½	117¾	+ ⅛
Eagle Pich L .45e	18	12½	12	12¼	
East S Stl .20e	1	16⅛	15⅞	15¾	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	1	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅛
Edis BrosStrs .80a	1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite1⅓ae	5	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅛
Elec Boat 1e	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	4	4¼	4¼	4½	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	1	91	91	91	—1⅜
El Storage Bat 2	3	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
EmersonElMfg.55e	▪4	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Endic-John pf 4 †	20	105¼	105	105	— ¾
Eng Pub Service	11	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	80	101	101	101	
EPSS5½pf5½a †	10	101	101	101	
Erie R R ⅓ae	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Erie R R ct ⅓ae	10	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	4	54½	54	54	— ⅛
EvansProducts ⅓ae	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	35⅜	35⅜	35¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .35e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	25	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	30	14½	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm 1⅓ae	3	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Federat D Strs1½g	6	27	26¾	27	— ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¼a †	100	101	101	101	
Ferro Enam ⅓ae	2	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
FirestoneT&R1¼ae	18	49⅜	48⅞	49	
First Nat Strs2½a	3	42	42	42	—1
Flintkote .45e	8	22⅜	22½	22⅝	
Florence Stove 2	▪1	37¾	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Foster Wheel 1½	4	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Francisco Sugar	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Fruehauf T 1.20e	3	39¾	39¾	39⅞	— ⅛
FruehaufTpf4½a †	100	113	113	113	— ½
Gair Robert .30g	10	4½	4½	4½	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	15	15	15	
Gamewell 2¼ae †	10	40	40	40	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Gaylord Cont ⅓aa	14	20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾a †	30	54	54	54	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Tran 1⅞ae	3	49⅜	49¼	49¼	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	3	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	155	115	155	— ½
Gen Bronze 30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Gen Cablepf5¼ak †	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ½
Gen Cigar pf 7 †	10	151½	151½	151½	+ ½
Gen Elec 1.40	▪38	37¼	37	37	
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
Gen G & El A'	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gen Motors 2½ae	21	62⅛	61⅜	61⅞	— ⅛
Gen Out Adv ⅓ae	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	22	22	22	
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ae	2	45	45	45	— ⅛
Gen Real & Util	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	1	81	81	81	
Gen Shoe ⅓ae	2	19⅛	19	19	
GenSCastpf4¼ak †	150	78	77⅞	78	
Gen Tel 1.60	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ae	2	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Gen T&R pf4½ †	50	104	104	104	+1
Gillette Saf R .80	5	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	3	85	85	85	
Gimbel Bros .65e	8	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .90e	3	23¼	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
Goebel Brew .20	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	115	114	114	—1
Goodrich BF 1½ae	6	52	51	51	—1
GoodyearT&R1¼ae	1	48	47½	47¾	— ⅛
Gotham Hosiery ⅓ag	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	53	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	12	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Grand Union 1½e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	5	13¼	13	13	
Grant W T 1.40	2	38¼	38⅛	38¼	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	2	16	15⅞	16	
Gt NorRy pf 1e	18	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	10	156	156	156	
Green H L 2a	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	18	21	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound pf .55	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1a	77	18¾	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅞
Guantan Sugar	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Guantan Sug pf †	20	163	163	163	— ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	25	43	42½	42¾	+ ⅛
Hack Water 1½	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ⅞
Hall WF Print 1	3	20	20	20	
Hamil Watch .30e	3	14½	13½	14½	
Hanna 4¼ pf	40	106½	106	106	+ ¾
Harb-Walker 1	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	24	6¾	6½	6½	
Hayes Indust ⅓ae	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
HazelAtlasG15 †	20	105¼	105¼	105¼	— ⅛
Hecht Co .30d	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Helme GW pf 7 †	30	166	166	166	
Hercules Motor 1	2	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
Hercules Pow1¼ae	5	51¾	51	51¾	— ⅛
Holly Sugar 1	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Homestake Min	1	44	44	44	— ⅛
Houd-Hers A 2½	2	44½	44	44	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ⅓ae	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Household Fin 4	2	82½	82	82½	
Houston Oil	8	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Howe Sound 1½e	▪7	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	6	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Illinois Central	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Ill CentralLL 4 †	1	59½	58⅛	59	— ¼
Ill Cent pf	5	36	36	36	— ½
IndPsPw&Lt 1.20	12	19¾	19½	19½	+1⅜
Inger-Rand 4¼ae	1	104	104	104	
Inger-Rand pf6 †	30	165	165	165	
Inland Steel 3e	4	63	63	63	— ¼
InspiratCopper ⅔ae	50	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞

News and Comment About Business and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6½	8¼
American Barge Line Co	12⅝	13½
American Hardware Co	31⅝	33¼
American Manufacturing	50¼	53¼
American Manufac 5 pf	96½	
American Optical Co	30⅞	32⅝
American Wringer Co	9⅞	9¾
†Amoskeag Company	41⅝	
†Amoskeag Company pf	80¾	
Appleton Company	34¼	37⅛
Applied Arts Corp	3⅞	4⅜
Arlington Mills	50¾	54
Art Metal Construction	24½	25⅞
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	28½	30½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅛	20¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¾	25
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	
Bendix Home Appliance	9	9¾
Berkshire FineSpinn	18¼	20⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	77½	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	
Boston Wharf Company	22⅝	24¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubberf	36	38¾
Brown Co	1.80	2.10
Brown Co pf	34	36¾
Brown Durrell	5⅝	6¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9⅝
Central Railway Signal A	39¾	
Chapman Valve Manufac	33¾	36½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	17½	18¾
Colonial Stores	22⅜	24½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	43¾	46½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	28¾	31¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	27½	30
Draper Corporation	76	79
Durez Plastic & Chemical	24	26¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15⅞	17⅝
Eastern Vorporation	10¼	11
Eastern Corporation pf	20⅜	22¼
Exolon Co	9¼	10⅝
Family Finance	12⅝	13¾
Family Finance pf A	25¾	28
Food Fair Stores Inc	45¼	48¼
Fruit of the Loom	36½	38¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅜	17¼
General Machinery	21¼	23⅝
Giddings &L ewis Mach Tool	8⅝	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	59	62
Graton & Knight Co	9⅜	10⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	91¾	95¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	33¼
Great Northern Paper Co	34½	36½
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	60	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	1¼	1¾
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	35	37½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	35	37½
Heywood-Wakefield Co of B	20⅝	22½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	17½	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24	25¾
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detroit	13⅞	15¼
Kendall Company	10⅞	12⅝
Kennedy's Inc pf	21⅜	23¼
Landers Frary & Clark	38¾	41¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	7¼	8
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	112½	117½
Marathon Paper Mills	27¼	30½
Martin-Parry Corp	62¼	66¾
Merck & Co	37½	40½
Merck & Co 4½ pf	108½	112½
Merrimack Manufacturing	44¾	46
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	70	
†Metal & Thermit Corp	227½	253⅜
Millers Falls Company	9½	10⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	9½	10⅝
Nashawena Mills	19⅝	20¾
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	76	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34¾	37¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	83¼	87¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28⅜	31⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5½	6
National Shirt Shops	15	16½
New England Lime	4⅞	8½
Nicholson File Comany	35¾	38½
Nonquitt Mills	33¼	36¼
Ohio Finance	10¾	11½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	46¾	49¾
Parker Apliance	13½	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	71	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	90½	
Remington Arms Co Inc	2⅝	3⅜
Richardson & Co	48¼	51¾
Rochester Telephone Co	14⅝	15⅝
Saco Lowell Shos Inc Co	35	
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	60¾	
Sanford Mills	42½	45¼
Submarine Signal Co	32¾	35½
Tampax Inc	5⅞	6¾
Time Incorporated	62¾	65⅝
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	3⅝
United Elastic Corp	17	18⅜
U S Envelope Company	73¾	78⅜
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	123½	128½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	96	99⅝
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	105¼	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	28½	30¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¼
Warren Bros Class B	42¾	45¼
Warren Bros Class C	16½	18¼
West Point Manufacturing	45⅝	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10⅝	11⅜

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	14⅞
Beverly Gas & Electric	41	
Brockton Gas Light	8¾	9¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	108	112
Central Maine Power 7 pf	120	125
Central Vermont Pub Service	15⅜	17⅛
Cent Vermont Pub Svc 6 pf	107	
Conn Light & Power	42¾	45
Eastern Utilities Asso	24	26
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¼	1⅜
Fall River Gas Works	24½	
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¾	42½
Green Mountain Power pf	84¼	89¼
Hartford Electric Light	54¼	57
Haverhill Electric	27¾	30¼
Haverhill Gas Light	17¼	18⅞
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18⅝
Lawrence Gas & Electric	32	
Lowell Electric Light	39¾	42¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	83	86½
Mass Power & Light pf	17¾	19¼
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	34¾	37¼
Narragansett Elec pf	57	60¼
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	35¾	37⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	62¼	64½
N E PublicServ $7 pr ln	102	106
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	96	100
N E Public Serv $7 pf	41¾	44½
N E Public Serv $8 pf	39¾	42¼
Newport Electric	23	
Providence Gas	7¾	8¾
Pub Serv of N H 06 pf	109½	114½
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34
Rockland Light & Power	7⅝	8½
Springfield Gas Light	22¼	24¼
Western Mass Companies	24	26

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan	24⅞	25⅞
*Bank of New York (14)	432	444
Bankers Trust (1.40)	53	54¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	104	109
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	103	106½
Chase National (1.40)	39½	41¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	50⅜	52⅝
*Commercial (1.60)	46¾	49¾
Continental Bank & Tr (.80)	21⅜	22⅞
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	50¾	53½
Empire Trust (3)	78½	82½
First National New York (80)	1685	1725
Guaranty Trust (12)	320½	329½
Irving Trust (.60)	15	16
Kings County (80)	1595	1645
*Lawyers Trust (1)	38¼	41¼
Manufacturers Trust (2)	50¼	52¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
J. P. Morgan	248½	253½
National City (1)	37⅝	39⅝
New York Trust (3½)	97	101
Public (1½)	42¼	44¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	9¾	10⅝
United States (60a)	1410	1455

*Ex-dividend. (a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	50½	52
Merchants National (12)	227	342
†New England Trust (30)	1400-	
National Rockland (2)	51½	56½
*National Shawmut (1)	25¼	26¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	
Second National (4)	127	134
†State Street Trust (8)	275	
United States Trust (.50)	19½	20¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	28
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	61½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal. *Ex-dividend.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	136½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51	53½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	37½	39¼
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty Company	11	12⅝
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
American Insurance New (1¾a)	14⅜	15⅞
American Re-Insurance (2)	52½	55½
American Reserve	15⅜	17¼
American Surety (2½)	56	58½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	79½	84½
*Boston (16a)	573	600
Camden Fire (1)	21½	22⅞
City of New York (½a)	17¾	19¾
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	52¾	54⅞
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39½	42
Federal (1.40)	48¼	51¾
Fire Asso Phila (2a)	59½	63½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	89½	93½
Firemen's Newark (1.40)	12¾	13¼
Franklin Fire (1)	23⅜	25⅝
General Reinsurance (2)	48¼	51½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½a)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	42½	45
Globe & Republic (½)	7¾	9
Great American Insur (1.20)	27¼	29
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	28¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¾	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¼	29
Homestead (½)	13¾	15¾
Insurance Co N America (2½a)	84	86½
Jer. Insurance N Y (1.80)	37½	40½
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	8¾
Mass Bonding (3½)	67¼	70⅝
Merchants & Mfs of NY (.40)	5⅜	6½
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a)	47	50
National Fire (2)	58¾	59¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7½
National Union (3a)	166	174
New Amsterdam Casualty (1)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	27¼	29¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¾	48¼
New York Fire (.80)	13¾	15¼
North River (1)	23¾	24⅝
Northeast Insurance	6⅜	7½
Northern (3a)	86½	91
Pacific Fire (5)	96½	101½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47⅝	50¼
Peerless Casualty Company	12⅝	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	81¾	85¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	12⅞	14⅜
Providence-Washington (1a)	34⅜	36⅞
Reinsurance Co N York (.075c)	4⅜	6⅜
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	27¼	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	21¼	23¼
St Paul Fire & Marine	68¾	71¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	44¾	47¼
Security (1.40)	34⅜	36⅝
Spr ngfield (4½a)	119	124½
Standard Accident	61	64⅝
Travelers (16)	497	512
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	35½	37½
United States Fire (2)	48	50⅝
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	31½	34½

aAlso extra or extras. aPaid last year. eDeclared or paid so far this year. *Ex-dividend.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.94	4.32
Amerex Holding	28.50	29.625
American Business Shares	3.75	4.11
Axe Houghton Fund	14.80	15.91
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.88	106.13
Boston Fund	17.91	19.26
Broad Street Investing	29.68	32.09
Bullock Fund	15.63	17.12
Canadian Investment Fund	3.25	3.85
Century Shares Trust	24.81	30.55
Chemical Fund	9.85	10.66
Christiana Securities Co	2410.00	2510.00
Commodity Corp	6.13	
Consolidated Investment Tr	43.00	47.00
Dividend Shares	1.27	1.40
*Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	21.82	23.44
*Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	13.42	14.41
Equity Corp $3 pf	38.75	41.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.06	20.53
Fund Investors Inc	25.08	25.29
General Captial	34.33	36.91
General Investors Trust	5.56	5.99
Group Securities Inc		
Automobile Shares	6.25	6.88
Low Priced Shares	5.79	6.37
Railroad Shares	3.44	3.80
Railroad Equipment Shares	4.24	4.67
Steel Shares	4.32	4.76
Incorporated Investors Tr	22.39	24.08
Institutional Sec: Bang group	.89	.98
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.02	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
Bid Asked		
B-1 29.65	S-1	26.70
B-2 32.03	S-2	14.35
B-3 19.67	S-3	11.47
B-4 10.02	S-4	5.17
K-1 18.82	K-2	23.46
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	97.79	
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	41.49	
Manhattan Bond Fund	9.03	9.93
Maryland Fund	4.50	5.10
Mass Invest Tr	21.90	23.55
Mass Inv 2nd Fd	10.82	11.63
Mutual Invest	11.29	12.34
Nation Wide Voting	3.80	
New England Fund	1.32	1.49
New York Stocks		
Automobile	6.81	7.50
Railroad	5.28	5.82
Railroad Equip	7.53	8.29
Steel	6.12	6.74
Old Colony Tr Asso	21.75	23.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.52	.57
Putnam Fund	14.10	15.16
Quarterly Income Shares	6.60	7.25
Railway & Light Sec	13.00	16.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	108.50	
Repub Invest Fund	3.40	3.73
Scudder Stevens & Clark	92.76	94.64
State Street Invest	42.50	45.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.76	.85
Wellington Fund	16.82	18.48
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corn Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.76	
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.83	
Diversified Tr C	3.78	
Diversified Tr D	5.75	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.40
Fund Tr Shrs A	23.08	25.39
Nation Wide Sec	2.80	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	35.50	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.18	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.83	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	3.72	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	5.39	
Super of Am Tr AA	2.41	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	17.00	
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.82	
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	3.125	3.50
First Boston Corp	33.00	35.00

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

The Torrington Company

184th

CONSECUTIVE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

A dividend of 40 cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, without par value, of this Company, payable October 2, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business, September 23, 1944. A. W. Burg, Treasurer

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FIDUCIARY TRUST COMPANY
10 Post Office Square
Boston
announces the election of
FRANCIS C. GRAY
as President of the Company
to fill the vacancy resulting from the death of
Robert Hallowell Gardiner

Public Doubles Total Savings Last 2½ Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—Individual savings are at an all-time peak, and these record-breaking accumulated savings are in the highly liquid form of $84 billions of cash, and deposits and $46 billions of government securities, according to a report of the Securities and Exchange Commission issued today.

These two circumstances present a condition of extraordinary fluidity which economists believe present potential risks as well as safeguards for the transition days ahead.

If individuals decide all together to take their savings and buy goods, a condition of unexampled inflation might set in immediately. On the other hand, the presence of such big reserves may be a national cushion against the shock of transition if used wisely.

Total "liquid" saving during the second quarter of 1944, figures of which cover April, May and June, mounted to $8.8 billions. Individuals added $3.6 billions to their Government bond holdings, $3.4 billions to their cash and deposits; $1.1 billion to their equity in Government insurance.

Savings in time and savings deposits showed a record increase, amounting to $1.8 billions, and a large rise in currency holdings, amounting to $1.5 billions was revealed.

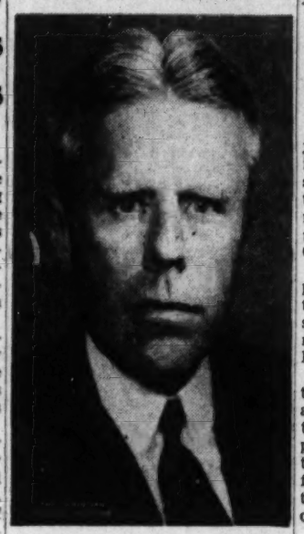
Observers are holding their breaths over the steady quarterly accumulation of these immense sums, which are quite unprecedented from past experience, and may ultimately prove a major factor in demobilization. Emphasis is put on their highly liquid nature.

The public, if it took the notion, could cash the savings and spend them almost immediately. When America entered the war at the end of 1941, accumulated savings in highly liquid cash, deposits and Government securities, were already at the highest point in history. Since then, in the comparatively short period of 2½ years, such accumulated saving has jumped 100 per cent.

Of the $130 billion cash, deposits and Government securities on June 30, total cash and deposits included $20 billions in straight currency, convertible instantly into goods if an inflationary wave started.

Now as always the chief safeguard against the destructive effect of competitive, inflationary buying is the good sense of the public, which knows that any such spree would be ruinous to the economy.

Bank President



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Francis C. Gray

Senior vice-president of the Fiduciary Trust Company, Boston, since 1932, elected president to succeed the late Robert Hallowell Gardiner. Mr. Gray is a trustee and member of the board of investment of the Provident Institution for Savings and a director of the Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., Railway & Light Securities Co., State Street Investment Corporation, and the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Co.

Western Union Plans For $25 Million Note Refunding Deferred

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Company has deferred plans for a $25,000,000 debenture refunding program, after the New York State Public Service Commission issued an opinion holding that the proposed program was not exempt from the commission's jurisdiction.

A. N. Williams, president of Western Union, said in a statement that "the company has decided to defer for the present consideration of the refunding issue."

The commission's opinion was written by Chairman Milo R. Maltbie.

The opinion resulted from Western Union's contention that the outstanding 5 per cent bonds which would be redeemed by the program represented funds used outside New York State. Since the new issue was intended to refund these out-of-state obligations, said the company, approval by the commission was unnecessary.

Sees Manufacturing Wage One-Third Less

WASHINGTON (AP)—Total payments to wage earners in the manufacturing industry under peacetime full employment will be one third less than the current level of $32,000,000,000, the Survey of Current Business, Commerce Department publication, said.

"The conclusion is inescapable," it added, "that we face some deflation of the income stream in the transition period, regardless of the speed with which industry is converted and job opportunities in nonmanufacturing trades are opened up." It said this development would have "its usual depressing effect upon agricultural prices, farm income and distributive profits."

Lockheed Negotiating $175,000,000 Loan

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation is negotiating a loan of $175,000,000 with 15 large commercial banks, Vice-President C. A. Barker, Jr., said.

The loan, described as a "V credit," with a commitment permitting borrowings up to $175,000,000, is being arranged, Mr. Barker said, to meet current operating and termination needs. The commitment fee will be one fourth of one per cent and the interest rate three per cent with a 90 per cent guarantee. All 15 banks involved in the credit have been participating in previous Lockheed loans.

Output of Synthetic Oil From Gas Planned in Kans.

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Plans to produce synthetic oil from the gas of the huge Hugoton field in Kansas and Oklahoma have been announced by Fred C. Koch, consulting engineer.

A conversion plant will be operated under the Fischer-Tropsch process used by the Germans to make oil from coke and water. Plans are still in the tentative stage although 100,000 acres of Hugoton land have been leased as a start on the project.

The Champlin Refining Company, Mr. Koch said, has "tentatively agreed to go into the project." He listed his associates as P. C. Keith of New York City, O. H. Ingram of St. Paul, Minn., and E. C. Bradley of Wichita.

No site for the project has been chosen although Garden City, Kan., is being considered.

Develops New Plastic Foam

NEW YORK (AP)—Development of a new, non-rubber plastic foam suitable for use as insulation or to give buoyancy to life preservers and floats has been announced by the U. S. Rubber Co. The semi-rigid material, the company said, is a combination of synthetic plastic constituents. It was described as one-seventh the weight of cork.

B. & O. Will Refund Debt Held by RFC

NEW YORK (AP)—A debt adjustment plan calling for refunding notes now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, extension of other bonds, and some new issues has been approved by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company directors.

President Roy B. White said the plan, which must be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the court, would be carried out under provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, commenting:

"Bondholders, by assenting to the 1938 (adjustment) plan, avoided a bankruptcy and its attendant consequences. . . . The present plan will carry forward the policy of debt reduction and further strengthen and improve the position of the company's security holders."

Mr. White said the plan, in substance, provided for:

Purchase by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of a new collateral note issue to mature Jan. 1, 1956 to refund the Aug. 1 and Nov. 8 notes of the company now held by RFC.

Extension of the southwestern division and Pittsburgh, Lake Erie & West Virginia bonds to July 1 and Nov. 1, 1975, respectively.

Extension of the Toledo-Cincinnati division bonds to July 1, 1980.

Extension of convertible bonds to Feb. 1, 2010.

Issuance of new bonds in exchange for bonds to be extended and modified.

Setting up a capital fund of 2½ per cent of gross railway operating revenues, or 15,000,000, less depreciation and amortization of roadway to structure charged against income during the year, whichever is greater.

Setting up a sinking fund, with all bonds issued in exchange, and the collateral notes, eligible for sinking fund purchases —sinking fund payments to be a minimum of one-half the income available until the company's annual charges are reduced to $22,000,000, with reductions thereafter.

The plan provides also that 60 per cent of the interest on the company's refunding and general mortgage bonds be made contingent on earnings, the change from the present fixed and contingent rates to take place on their latest interest date in 1946. The one per cent unsecured interest on the first mortgage five per cent bonds, the one and a half per cent on the southwestern division bonds and the four and a half per cent on the convertible bonds will be made contingent upon earnings.

Mr. White said he felt certain bondholders would take into account the accomplishments under the 1938 plan, saying the funded debt was reduced from $672,804,178 to $565,764,149 as of last August 1 while interest and guaranteed dividends charges dropped from $31,424,096 to $25,698,012.

Milk Group Pledges To Avert Shortage

NEW YORK (AP)—Milk handlers in six states have pledged to avert a milk shortage threatened this fall, says Dr. C. J. Blanford, administrator of the New York Metropolitan milk marketing area.

After a closed meeting of handlers from states in the New York milk shed, Mr. Blanford announced that 16 pledges had been given local dealers to provide them with 80 to 100 tanks of fluid milk to offset a shortage from normal sources between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15. The milk will be diverted from cheese, butter and ice cream manufacturing, he added.

In addition to normal fluid supplies, the pledges with those previously given by six co-operative association will provide a pool of 1,200,000 quarts per week for the New York market, Mr. Blanford said.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Vermont and Massachusetts comprise the milk shed area.

Electric Power Use Increases in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Demand for electric power increased last week and consumption aggregated 4,394,839,000 kilowatthours, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

In the previous week, ended Sept. 9, consumption was 4,227,900,000 kilowatthours, reduced by the Labor Day holiday. A year ago demand totaled 4,358,512,000 kilowatthours.

For the country as a whole there was an increased usage of .9 of 1 per cent from last year.

Subsidies Ordered On 3 Frozen Foods

WASHINGTON (AP)—An order authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to make subsidy payments to packers for freezing green peas, sweet corn, and snap beans has been signed by Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, the War Food Administration disclosed.

It was understood at WEA that the payments would range from $18 to $20 a ton on snap beans and from $17 to $20 on peas and sweet corn.

It was explained that the CCC payments are expected to offset increased labor and processing costs and to prevent increased consumer prices.

Shields Gets Gulf Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Shields & Co. and associates were high bidders for a new issue of $10,500,000 bonds sold under competitive bidding by the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad. The firm offered 97.20, specifying a 3¾ per cent coupon. Reoffering was planned, contingent upon formal award, at 98¾.

Spencer Shoe Sales Decline

Spencer Shoe Corporation reports sales in its retail stores for the five weeks ended Sept. 2, 1944—11 per cent below those for the same five weeks of 1943 and and for the nine months ended Sept. 2, 1944—10.9 per cent below the corresponding period of 1943.

N. Y. Exchange Seat $72,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—Arrangements have been made to sell a New York Stock Exchange membership at the highest price since Nov. 29, 1938. The price, $72,000, is the same as on that date. It is up $5,000 from the previous sale. The current bid is $70,000 with $75,000 asked.

Alabama Utility Issue Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has approved Birmingham (Ala.) Electric Company's issuance of $10,000,000 principal amount of first mortgage bonds, due 1974 and shortened the period for inviting competitive bids from 10 to five days.

The issue has been approved by the Alabama Public Service Commission.

Proceeds will be used to redeem at 101 per cent $10,000,000 in first mortgage and refunding gold bonds, due 1968.

Jurisdiction was reserved over the results of competitive bidding.

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112 Tremont St., Boston
Or manager of your nearest Liggett Drug Store.

HOUSEKEEPER, capable woman to assume general household duties; Protestant; family of 2 adults; modern home in country; references necessary; good opening for husband and wife; salary good. Address VERMONT CAPPER CO., South Strafford, Vt.

STRONG person to assist woman in walking, handle folding wheel chair, drive car and light household duties; MRS. H. L. NELKE 1016 70th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. Han 0832

STENOGRAPHERS — Beginners; opportunity for advancement into bank secretarial positions; high school graduates or equivalent education; ability with figures; desirable surroundings; permanent. Telephone DIxby 4-0022, N. Y. City.

SOMEONE to come afternoons and get supper for small family; help with cleaning; sleep in or out; Protestant. Write Box X-67, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

GIRL or woman for waitress and room work in high-class inn. P. O. Box 333, Old Lyme, Conn. Tel. 388-2.

TWO well-educated governess housemothers, year-round private school in Conn.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box X-70, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

LINDSAY BEAUTY SHOP, 2465 Creston Ave., Bronx, N. Y., wishes 2 all-around beauticians. Tel. FO 4-9783.

MAN OR WOMAN with some nursing experience preferred; to give care to gentleman; resident position near New York City; references required. Write Box W-29, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAPABLE, motherly woman to cook in a small private school in Conn.; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box X-69, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN wanted for general housework; Protestant; plain cooking for two adults; good wages; references and interview necessary. Write Box X-65, S-1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman assistant to superintendent for Bonney Home for Girls; good salary, room, private bath and meals. 403 Manteo Street, Norfolk 7, Virginia.

WANTED—Night nurse, not necessarily an R. N.; also waitress; small country school; no age limit, but must be cheerful and active; $60 per month and maintenance. Hopelands, East Greenwich, R. I.

SECRETARIAL—Interesting position for young lady in New York office of leading resort hotels. Call MISS ALLEN, CIrcle 5-6200.

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For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

Russian Journey

By Alexander Nazaroff

Part Three

Russian automobiles in general and taxis in particular resemble very much our American models of the early '30's. For it was with American help that, fifteen years ago, the Soviet Government set up the first large Russian automobile plants. It is, then, one of such taxis you take at the station in Moscow.

You will never forget your first drive through Moscow from the station to the hotel. All foreigners visiting the great Russian capital agree that it is one of the most colorful and beautiful cities in the world. There is so much life and movement all strange and picturesque, all so different from that to which you have been used in America. Perhaps the most striking thing about Moscow is the variety which it presents. It is like an enormous and richly decorated carpet, a crazy quilt of shapes and colors. It is a city of great contrasts, too: there are hardly two houses in it, or two streets, that are alike.

Some of Moscow's streets are of asphalt, and eight lanes wide. Others are narrow, winding and paved with cobblestone. They look and are ancient. It is in such streets that people lived in the Middle Ages. These streets are not regularly laid out like those of our cities. Some of them wind, twist, and then suddenly end in a blind alley, or in a square from which there is no other exit. There is hardly another city in the world where it is as easy to lose one's way. But still more remarkable than the layout of Moscow's streets are its buildings.

The Old by the New

As your car drives on, you see huge, streamlined and modern structures, sparkling with solid glass walls, chromium and marble. Though not very tall (the Russians do not believe in buildings more than nine to twelve stories high) some of them cover a whole long block or even more. But right beside such buildings there may stand a palatial eighteenth-century private home with columns which, before the Revolution of 1917, was the residence of a wealthy nobleman; or a simple wooden two-story house surrounded by a garden behind a fence; or a richly ornamented apartment house of the type they built in Russia fifty or sixty years ago. Perhaps, however, Moscow's most remarkable feature is its churches.

For every now and then, unexpectedly compressed between two modern buildings, or standing by itself in the middle of a little square, you see a church. And how lovely most of these churches are! They are of widely different shapes. Some are white, with simple, straight, excellently proportioned walls. Others are a colorful mass of towers, covered with staircases and ornaments as intricate and graceful as lace made of stone. Unlike our churches, most of them are surmounted by several guilded, onion-shaped cupolas with crosses on the top. Most of the churches in Moscow are at least 250 years old, and many much older. In those days Russians were very pious—a great many of them still are.

In both wide boulevards and narrow streets automobile and pedestrian traffic is heavy. Busses are packed to capacity, and throngs dive into, and emerge from, subway stations. Many wear workers' clothes. For Moscow is the greatest single industrial city in Russia. In its suburbs, over 200 huge industrial plants, plus innumerable small ones, are located. Some of them, such as the giant automobile plant, the ballbearing plant and the oil refinery, are among the largest and best equipped in Europe.

Tall, Blond People

As you look at the throngs in the streets, you see that Russians, for the most part, are tall, blond, blue-eyed people, many of them with wide cheekbones. In Russia, as in any other nation, there are better and less well dressed people. Yet, on the average, the clothes which Russian men and women wear look not half as neat as those worn in our American cities. On the whole, the Russian crowd looks shabbily dressed. Time and again you see badly worn-out shoes. On the other hand, the Red Army officers and men are an exception. Their uniforms are always smart, trim and well cut.

Moscow is to Russians what Washington and New York combined would be to us. It is the seat of the Soviet Government and the largest business and intellectual center in the Soviet Union. In population, Moscow is not as large as New York. It was 4,200,000 inhabitants, while our great eastern city counts over 7,600,000. But the Russian capital occupies a considerably larger area than New York.

Besides being the capital and the main center of the Soviet Union, Moscow is often called "the heart of the Russian railroad system." Indeed, if you look at a map of the Soviet Union you will see that 12 mighty railroad lines and a great system of driveways radiate from Moscow in all directions. No matter which way you travel in the European part of the Soviet Union, north, south, east, or west, you almost always have to go through the Russian capital. That has made Moscow the greatest railroad center in Europe. Every day, 260,000 men ride into and out of it.

A further look at the map will show you another important thing. You will see that most great rivers of European Russia begin in the region around Moscow and, like railroads, radiate from it in different directions. Indeed, you already know that the Volga is born in the Valdai Hills near the great city. Moscow itself lies on the banks of the Moskva River, which, through the Oka, connects with the Volga. Two other great Russian rivers—the Dnieper and the Don—also have their source in the Moscow area and flow south.

Ancient Moscow

Moscow is now almost 800 years old. Historical documents tell us that it existed in the year 1147. Only then it was nothing but a group of tiny peasant villages lost in the woods and called Kuchkovo.

But let us resume our drive through Moscow. Part of the way, your cab rolls along Moskva River, which makes two large loops within the city. One admires the excellent granite embankment. Ships and barges sail by. Though not very wide, the river is quite deep. Then, still following the embankment, you reach a place from which a picture of unusual beauty opens up.

On the opposite bank of the Moskva you see a mighty saw-toothed fortress wall of dark granite topped with many massive towers. Most of them are square, but some round. Behind that wall rise the roofs of beautiful, oddly shaped palaces and the cupolas of many churches. These buildings, towering over the wall, are so rich in shape and color that they look like a bouquet of exotic flowers made of stone which burst out of the dark granite band holding them together. A great triangular part of the city is enclosed by that wall, which is about two miles long. This part is called the Kremlin.

The word Kremlin, or, as the Russians say, Kreml, is of Tartar origin, and means fortress. The mighty wall, 12 feet deep, of the Kremlin stands in the very center of Moscow, exactly where stood the original wooden wall, erected 800 years ago by Prince Yury Dolgoruky, owner of the hamlet. Wood had been substituted by granite at the end of the fifteenth century by one of his descendants. Thus, the fortress, as you see it now, is about 450 years old. The palaces, irregularly crowded within the Kremlin, are one more striking than another. Some are small, very old and of such exquisite proportions and workmanship that they look like Oriental jewel boxes or pictures out of a fairy-tale. Others are large, more modern and also very impressive. The churches interspersed among them are, likewise, of rare beauty and variety.

Historically speaking, the Kremlin is by far the most important spot in all of the Soviet Union. It is truly the shrine of Russian history. For centuries Russia's princes and Czars lived in these palaces, and made Russia's history from behind the Kremlin wall.

Now there are no more Czars in the land of the Russian people. But that land is still ruled from the Kremlin. In its larger palaces are located various offices of the Soviet Government. It is here that gathers the so-called Supreme Soviet, which corresponds to our Congress, and makes the laws by which the Russian people are governed. Here, too, sit the People's Commissars. They are the equivalent of our cabinet officials, such as Secretary of War, Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, and the like. These Commissars run the affairs of the nation. It is in the Kremlin that the President of the Soviet Union receives the Ambassadors of foreign countries in formal audiences. Thus, the Kremlin holds the same place in the political life of the Russian people as the White House and Capitol Hill at Washington, D. C., hold in our life.

The Red Square

Outside one part of the Kremlin wall lies an open place called the Red Square. It is almost as important historically as the Kremlin itself. At one end of it stands the Church of St. Basil. While Moscow has many beautiful churches, St. Basil may just be called its marvel of marvels. Its nine towers surmounted by nine cupolas, each different from the other, are a flamboyant riot of spiraled, twisted and chequered designs, of tinted, enameled tiles, and of decorative stone-lace that leaves you dazed. And yet, in that whirling mass of stone and color there is striking harmony.

There is an idea in it, too, a definite plan. Czar Ivan caused it to be built after "the gathering" of the separate Russian principalities into the one great Czardom of Moscow had been completed. Together with Russians, other races, such as Finns, Tartars, and Lithuanians, were already absorbed into that Czardom. The message which the builders of St. Basil wanted to express was that all of the Russians, formerly of the different principalities, and nationalities now formed one nation and, in the great variety of their habits, ways and tongues, worshipped but one God, one Supreme Master.

In the Red Square, close to the Kremlin wall, stands another remarkable structure, though of an entirely different kind. It is a well proportioned edifice of cubic form, with massive steps at its foundation. Made of polished, dark red stone, it is smooth, streamlined and very modern. This is the tomb of Lenin. Lenin was the main leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the founder of the Soviet Government.

The Red Square is the center of Moscow's public life. All great public demonstrations take place in it. Here hundreds of thousands of Moscow workers, with banners, signs and bands parade on May Day. May Day is a great national holiday in the Soviet Union. Young men and women in white shorts, and with various insignia, who take part in the many sports contests, or in the Olympic games, march through the Red Square. Here, before the war, the Red Army held its great parades twice a year.

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The Journey Starts Here

Your train is speeding toward Moscow on its long trip from the port of Vladivostok, in Asiatic Siberia. It has already taken you through Cheliyabinsk, one of the main industrial centers of the Urals. Once across the mountains, you are now in the European part of Russia, with its endless cultivated fields of wheat, rye and oats. In the heart of the farming section at Kuibyshev you have glimpsed the commercial and strategic value of the Volga.

Through Courtesy of Associated American Artists, New York City

"The Pond in the Hills," by Hans Kleiber

Georg Outwits the Shadows

By Alta Halverson Seymour

Part Two

Fru Davidsen's eyes narrowed as she took note of the disturbing assemblage in her usually quiet kitchen.

"What does this mean?" she asked sternly. "Oskar, can you explain this?"

The Nazi colonel's eyes were cold and stern as he looked at the soldiers. "Yes!" he clipped out. "We require an explanation!"

Georg had been thinking fast, following the suggestion thrown out by Oskar, and he was the first to find words. "If you please, madam and sir," he said, with a jerky embarrassed bow, "I am the new kitchen boy. I just brought potatoes."

He glanced at Oskar, as if for confirmation, and saw that the chef's tense expression relaxed a little.

"Potatoes, eh?" said the colonel. "That is what I wanted to talk to you about, Oskar."

Grave Danger

Georg's heart sank. Did that mean that they knew about the password? Could it mean that they knew he had brought a message in his basket of potatoes?

"If you please, sir," said one of the soldiers, clicking his heels, "We saw him at the market. He was talking with people we consider dangerous. We followed him here."

Georg's heart was beating fast. So they had seen him talking with Thorvald Olsen, loyal old Thorvald, whose stall at the market place was such a convenient place for exchanging messages. So it seemed then he had thoroughly bungled his job. He had endangered both Thorvald and Oskar.

Fru Davidsen gave him a swift glance and turned to the colonel. "I only hope we can keep this kitchen boy. We are badly in need of one. Help is scarce these days."

The colonel deeply regretted that it was Fru Davidsen who was being caused this trouble, for hers was one of the few Danish homes where Nazis were entertained, and Oskar was an unusually fine chef. He turned angrily to the soldiers. "You are sure you are not overzealous?"

Georg Acts Quickly

"If you please, sir, we believe he was carrying information," came the quick answer. "If we could search the kitchen, we are sure we could furnish proof."

There was a moment's tense silence. Then Fru Davidsen said, "Very well. Do so."

"And, if you please," Oskar managed somehow to keep his voice steady, "as the colonel is in a hurry, I will begin preparations for lunch."

"I came in to ask if you knew how to make potato pancakes," said the colonel. "I regret this intrusion keenly, but as madame has graciously given permission to search, it will soon be over, I hope."

The soldiers were setting systematically to work. Was Astrid going to speak? Georg saw her make a movement toward the stove, and he stepped forward swiftly. "I suppose, then, my first duty is to make the fire," he said, and opening the stove door set a match to the kindlings.

Oskar's face didn't change, but as he spoke to Georg his voice was harsh. "You take too much on yourself. We don't use that stove for lunch."

Georg made sure that the fire was burning well before he turned in pretended confusion and caught sight of Astrid's face. No matter what she would say now, she couldn't prove anything. Apparently she realized that, for she stood silent, but there was a gleam of amusement in her blue eyes.

"Start peeling potatoes, boy! Didn't you hear the colonel ask for pancakes?" ordered Oskar. "And you, Astrid, get to work here!"

An Unsuccessful Search

It was a crestfallen and bewildered pair of soldiers that gave up the search at last. "We seem to have made a mistake," said one, as though he could hardly believe his own words.

"Numbskulls! See that you are more careful next time," barked the colonel. "And don't set out to select the houses of our best friends for your impertinencies! Madame!" he bowed low. "We beg your pardon."

Fru Davidsen bowed in return, but as she turned from the colonel to Oskar, Georg thought she threw him a glance that was both questioning and relieved. "Serve luncheon as soon as possible, Oskar," she said, and left the room with the colonel.

The Nazi soldiers were out of the courtyard now, and in the drawing-room Fru Davidsen was playing the piano for the entertainment of her guests.

"Astrid!" said Oskar. "Go to the preserve closet and get out gooseberry jam."

"Oh, Oskar!" pleaded Astrid. "Don't send me away. I know about part of it. I want to know the rest. Didn't I stand by you?

The Story Begins Here

George Nielsen, a Danish lad, thought he had successfully eluded the two Nazis who were trailing him to Fru Davidsen's kitchen where he had delivered an important secret message from his Uncle Paul of the underground, to Oskar, the chef. Despite Oskar's precaution in hiding it in the stove, the paper was almost instantly discovered by Astrid, who came to help prepare the meal for unexpected company. At that moment the two Nazis pushed into the room in search of Georg, whom Oskar introduced as the new kitchen boy. Simultaneously Fru Davidsen and a Nazi officer entered the kitchen from the pantry.

I knew the paper in the range was important. I recognized the writing. I've worked with Paul Nielsen. That is why I am here—to help you. I was to keep quiet about it till the right time came."

For the first time that morning, Oskar drew a great, gusty sigh of relief. And Georg echoed it.

"And was I glad when Georg made that fire! They'd have looked in the stove sure," she added.

"But what of the message?" asked Oskar, anxiety taking the place of relief. "That was something that should be acted upon at once, I know. And it was destroyed!"

Astonishing News

Georg's knife never stopped its careful paring. "I knew it was important, and I took no chances. I hid among Thorvald's stacks of potato sacks and memorized it," he said quietly. "Here it is, Oskar!" And he repeated it, names, instructions, everything.

Oskar and Astrid listened in amazement and when it was finished Oskar cleared his throat and said, "That is the message I have been hoping for. Now we start our underground newspaper, right here in these cellars. And you, Georg Nielsen, you were a trusted messenger and proved that you were worthy of that important work. Now you are more than that. You are to help now with assembling the presses and with the printing. You are to be a real worker now."

Georg's eyes were shining. "Oh, I've been hoping for that!" he cried.

Oskar nodded. "But first you had to prove yourself, boy, prove that you could carry on and use your wits in a difficult situation. You've proved that this morning, proved that you spoke the exact truth when you said what you brought us was first quality."

(The End)

Invitation to Friendship

Our Mail Bag

"I would very much like to have my name published in your Mail Bag," writes Roy A. A. (16) of Sidcup, Kent, England. "I already have one correspondent in America, but I have time to write to others. I attend a secondary school, and my chief interests are outdoor games and naval affairs. I am a member of the Sea Cadet Corps, a pre-entry training unit for the Royal Navy, and I hope to be joining the Navy in about a year's time. I have always admired America and her people and I want to know as much as I can about her."

Edwin L. (15) of Wood River, Illinois says, "I would like to correspond with teen-age boys anywhere. My favorite sports are golf, swimming, basketball, ping-pong, and bowling. I play the piano quite a bit, and I like to read exciting books. I'm also interested in photography."

"I am a junior in high school," Marianne H. (15) of Hammond, Indiana, tells us, "and I should like very much to hear from a girl my age in a foreign country. My interests include music, both classical and popular, swimming and reading books. As a special hobby I listen to the Hit Parade and keep track of the positions of the hit tunes."

"I am interested in piano and have taken music for five years," Virginia M. (14) of Logan, West Virginia, has written. "I like to swim, dance, and read good books, but most of all I am interested in dramatics. My favorite phonograph records, which I collect, are those made by Frank Sinatra, Harry James, and Tommy Dorsey. I am a freshman in high school and would like to write letters to girls living anywhere, who like the same things I do."

Molly S. (14) of Middletown, New York, is in her first year in high school. Although she especially enjoys swimming, collecting picture postcards and writing to girls, she also has many other interests. She welcomes pen friends all over the world.

"I have enjoyed The Christian Science Monitor since I was old enough to read," Joyce B. (14) of Bradenton, Florida tells us, "and I would be so happy if my letter were printed. I would like to hear especially from girls living in foreign countries. I am a freshman in junior high school, and I like to ride horseback and do most any kind of sport."

Alice V. H. (13) of Mullan, Idaho would enjoy correspondents her own age. She lists sports, and especially swimming, as her chief interest, and says she cares for both popular and classical music. She would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, or in the United States.

A Reminder

When you write to ask to have your name published in the Mail Bag, remember to give the name and address of the person in your family who subscribes to The Christian Science Monitor. The privilege of having names listed is extended to young people in the homes of subscribers.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the girl or boy as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, 15, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

It is our policy for girls to write to girls, and boys to boys.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Nonsense Rhyme for Late Fall

At this moment chanticleer
Crows loud and fierce at the staring deer.
The weathervanes have left their spires
To warm their toes at the kitchen fires.
The leaves are trying to follow the birds,
There is lots of gossip among the herds
Winterbound in their hay-filled stalls.
Cats leave their kittens to make long calls
On their neighbors a mile or two up the road.
The horses smoke as they pull their load.
They're darker, too, in their winter coats
With shaggy chins like the chins of goats.
And the chickadee
In the leafless tree
Twitters and flutters merrily,
Merrily twitters, cheerily flitters,
Flutterers all, and none of them sitters,
While the bluejays scold at the sun and mock
Because he gets sleepy by four o'clock!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Postal Boost Of $400 Asked For 350,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—A prediction the "Little Steel" wage formula will be liberated before the November elections was advanced as an argument today for a $400 annual raise in the basic pay of 350,000 postal employees.

William C. Doherty, President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, told the Senate Post Office Committee that "public officials, labor leaders and business people now generally concede that the National War Labor Board's 15 per cent yardstick will be broken during October."

Mr. Doherty said an upward revision of the wage formula would not help the Post Office Department workers unless Congress acted to give the Government employees the same benefits that would accrue to private employees.

William C. Hushing, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, and C. M. Harvey, President of the Railway Mail Association, were among other witnesses favoring the bill.

The proposed $400 boost would take the place of the temporary $300 a year wartime bonus which Congress voted for all postal workers in April of 1943. Committee action is not expected until after the congressional election recess.

Ickes' Mine Plea Is Snub to Lewis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, today made a direct no-strike appeal to coal miners over the head of John L. Lewis, who, he said, "is cognizant there is a poiltical campaign on, and nothing else counts to him but that."

Mr. Ickes said: "I cannot conceive that the mine workers can turn their backs on their Government."

Mr. Ickes said he has sent to the Justice Department information concerning strikes in two Government-seized bituminous mines so the Department could do whatever is appropriate under the Smith-Connally Antistrike Act. The two mines are at McVeigh, Ky., and Glen Rogers, W. Va.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, International executive officers of the U. M. W. were called together today amid prospects that major attention would be given an autonomy movement within the union ranks.

Ending of the convention sessions late yesterday followed formulation of new contract demands, and an appeal from Mr. Lewis for the miners to follow him in the future as they did in the wage fight of 1943 and 1944.

Kansas Farmers' Wives Too Nice to Nazi P. W.'s

PEABODY, Kans., Sept. 21 (AP)—A contention that German prisoners of war are being treated too well in Kansas got official backing yesterday.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Shafer, commanding officer of the Fort Riley Prisoner-of-War Camp, ordered that farmers' wives must cease chauffeuring the prisoners. Some of the women had been transporting the prisoners to and from their camp as 1,500 of the Germans engaged in a farm labor program.

Local citizens had complained that farmers' wives mended prisoners' clothing, and made them cakes or cookies for work well done. The climax came yesterday when several women unloaded carloads of prisoners at a branch camp here, following a day of work on near-by farms. One woman drove up with a prisoner holding her child on his lap.

6,000 Deserting Seamen In Process of Roundup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—About 6,000 alien merchant seamen have deserted their ships in United States ports since the beginning of the war, and now are being rounded up by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Those apprehended, the War Shipping Administration said yesterday, will be given the choice of returning to ships of their nationality or face deportation. Most of those who deserted their ships, WSA said, have found employment in private industry.

Nazi Prisoners Declared Hopeless for Re-education

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 21 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Laurence D. Smith, commandant of a war prisoner camp at Fort McClellan, Ala., said it would be a "waste of time" to attempt "converting or re-educating" German prisoners of war to the American way of thinking.

He told a Civic Club here yesterday that German prisoners "do not like anything they have seen in this country." He added that this dislike, together with the knowledge that they must leave this country when the war ends, makes them invulnerable candidates for "American re-education."

Army Sticks to X-Day As End of European War

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21 (AP)—The Army likes War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes' V-E Day idea of describing the time when hostilities end in Europe, but continues to use its own X-Day.

Army officials said yesterday they believe the expression used by Mr. Byrnes in his recent report on reconversion is a popular way of designating this happy date for the people. They added, however, that thus far all official Army communications use X-Day to designate the unknown time when European fighting ceases.

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Sports News

Ted Williams Wins Tailback Job on Yanks

Teddy Williams of Gloucester, purchased by the Boston Yanks from the Redskins last summer, has stamped himself as the best running back on the Hub outfit and has taken over the first-string tailback job.

Coach Herb Kopf decided definitely to start Bob Davis at the wingback against the Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park Tuesday night so that he could move Williams into the regular tailback position for the first league clash.

Teddy, the former Boston College great, missed the first week of practice, and when he put in his initial appearance it looked as though he would have to be content with reserve rating, filling in for Davis and for Smukler.

But the Gloucester boy, who had never been a substitute before, didn't go for the idea and turned the heat on. In the four exhibtion games, Teddy was so outstanding that a place had to be found for him, and tailback seemed to be the ideal position. Yet Davis, a league star for five years, couldn't be shunted either.

The solution came with the moving of Davis to wingback to strengthen a spot that had been giving Coach Herb Kopf great concern since practices started. With both Davis and Williams operating at the same time, the Yanks now have a great deal of added speed and power.

It will be interesting to see how Williams and Davis fare against their rival halfbacks—Jack Hinkle and Ernie Steel of the Philly Eagles—next Tuesday night. Hinkle just missed leading ground gaining honors in the league by one yard last year when he gained 571 yards and averaged 4.9 yards per effort. Steele was close behind with a 4.9 yards average per try.

American League

	W	L	Pct.	Games to play
Detroit	80	62	.563	12
St. Louis	79	64	.552	11
New York	76	66	.535	12
Boston	74	68	.521	12
Cleveland	68	75	.476	11
Philadelphia	67	77	.465	10
Chicago	66	77	.462	11
Washington	61	82	.427	11

Results Sept. 20

Cleveland 11, Boston 10 (13 innings).
Detroit 8, New York 2.
St. Louis 5, Washington 2.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.

Ken Heineman, who ranked first as a kickoff runner-back, was originally touted as a passer.

Has Night Ball's Prestige Faded in Major Leagues?

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

According to a story out of St. Louis, certain Cardinal players think that an increased number of night games is to blame for their team's recent slump, which brought 14 defeats in 18 starts. And although this charge has since been denied by the Redbirds, it brings up an interesting question. Have the effects this 1944 top-heavy schedule apparently has had on several ball clubs changed the attitude of the major leagues toward the after-dark pastime? It could be.

Steady night game cards might have been indirectly responsible for the August and September failures of both the Cardinals and Browns. Critics in Washington and Philadelphia have made the same claim in regard to the Senators and Athletics.

Figures Drop

The magnates have known all along, of course, that the night game decreases rather than increases the efficiency of a ball player. But hungry for bigger crowds, the owners ignored the comfort of the athletes and installed lights. At first the fans came out in large numbers, with Cincinnati and Brooklyn leading the parade. But as the novelty wore off and the home club dropped out of the pennant picture, attendance figures dwindled. And today, even though many fans are unable, because of war work, to come out in the afternoon, night turnouts have slumped to such an extent that even such after-dark boosters as Clark Griffith and Sam Breadon must by now be wondering if, perhaps, they could have been wrong.

Ed Barrow is to be commended for sticking to his guns. The Yankee prexy has flatly refused to install lights in the New York park, and in this respect has enjoyed the support of Tom Yawkey and Walter Briggs. These men were unwilling to let a few extra dollars lure them into anything which might endanger the future of baseball.

Need Winner

It has been rumored that Yawkey was planning lights at Fenway Park as soon as he could get Washington's O. K. on the purchase of equipment. But if the Red Sox owner has been watching night attendance figures at St. Louis, Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere, he probably has changed his mind again, if, indeed, he ever seriously considered the arcs.

Time has never changed baseball as far as fan-lure is concerned. Still the best way to attract customers to your ball park is to build yourself a winning team. Light or no lights, circus acts or side shows, fans will not consistently support a losing team. Any Bostonian will tell you, for instance, that the Red Sox will play to packed parks in '45 if they take the $200,000 or more necessary to erect a lighting plant and buy a couple of winning pitchers.

* * *

Briefs . . . This, of course, is no slap at Tom Yawkey or the Red Sox, who did everything within their wartime power to bring Boston an American League pennant this year . . . Tom even paid peace-time money for a couple of pitchers, Dreisewerd and Cecil, who probably would not have even turned the head of a big league scout under normal conditions . . . Six and four games off the Detroit pace this morning, the Sox and Yanke respectively are just about out of the race.

* * *

The Yanks had dropped five straight . . . The Braves expect Dick Culler and Tom Nelson to report from Milwaukee by the end of the week . . . Culler, a shortstop, started the season with the White Sox . . . Nelson, a second baseman, will be tried at third here in place of Damon Phillips . . . The Cardinals make their final '44 appearance here tomorrow . . . The Cincinnati Reds arrive for a Ladies' Day single on Saturday and two Sunday . . . Bobby Doerr is definitely out of the Red Sox picture, the Army accepted him yesterday.

National League

	W	L	Pct.	Games to play
St. Louis	96	45	.681	+3
Pittsburgh	83	58	.589	13
Cincinnati	80	61	.567	13
Chicago	66	73	.475	15
New York	65	77	.458	14
Boston	58	82	.414	14
Philadelphia	58	82	.414	14
Brooklyn	58	84	.408	12

Results Sept. 20

Pittsburgh 2, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 6, Philadelphia 4.
Other games postponed.

The War Department has ordered a quarter million baseball bats for overseas soldiers.

Army's Dobbs Seems Headed For Stardom

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 21 (AP)—Remember Glenn Dobbs?

He's the chap, you will recall, who pitched Tulsa University into a pair of Bowl football games, who won All-America honors, who helped beat Washington's Redskins in the Collegiate All-Star game a year ago and whose punting (one boot went 85 yards) and passing all but defeated the Chicago Bears this fall in a similar contest.

But there's a chance that Glenn Dobbs' greatest claim to fame will be that he is the older brother of Bobby Dobbs, fullback candidate for the 1944 U. S. Military Academy eleven.

Shorter Than Brother

The younger Dobbs is some five inches shorter at 5-11 than the Tulsa hero and doesn't have Glenn's kicking or passing ability but he is 184 pounds of sheer joy when he gets a chance to blast into the enemy either as a plunger, blocker, or line-backer.

He didn't get into last Saturday's two-hour scrimmage because his injured shoulder needed a rest—and so did his teammates.

Also seeking the plunging role, a department in which the 1943 Army eleven was weak, are Dick Walterhouse, whose appointment as a Cadet brought tears in Michigan, and 200-pound Felix Blanchard of North Carolina, who has spent a year in the Army.

No matter which of the trio wins the assignment, speedy Glenn Davis who had the task a year ago, will be shifted to left halfback with either Capt. Tom Lombardo or Doug Kenna at quarterback, and Max Minor at right half.

That leaves such known performers as Dean Sensanbaugher, the 1943 Ohio State runaway; Dale Hall; Bill West, last year at Dartmouth; Bob Chabot, and Johnny Sauer on the bench.

Army's coaches have been holding open house for friends who sympathize with them over the Cadets' lack of a line. But the forward wall won't be exactly a sieve.

Refalko at End

Ed Refalko, virtually a regular last year, will be at one end and Ray (Barney) Poole, 215 pounds of precision who played at Ole Miss and North Carolina as a V-12 student, likely will be on the other flank. The tackles have been described as small, but Al Nemetz and Bob Hayes, both letter winners, push the scale beyond the 190-pound mark.

Joe Stanowicz, an outstanding tackle last season, is doing every bit as well as a guard in practice. His running mate will be 190-pound John Green.

At center it probably will be Herschel Fuson, a 208-pound remodelled fullback who is a brother of Tennessee's famous Ig Fuson.

That doesn't take into account Center Bob St. Onge, Tackle DeWitt Coulter, a 6-4 Plebe from Texas via Cornell; and Ends Dick Pitzer, Ted Halligan, Bob MacKinnon and Henry Goldberg, up from Texas A. & M.

Only Two Outfits Stay Unbeaten In Softball Tourney

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 21 (AP)—Only the Hammer Army Air Field team from Fresno, Calif., defending men's titlist, and the Portland, Ore., Lind & Pomeroy entry in the women's division remained undefeated as the world amateur softball tournament entered the semifinals today.

The Hammer Field club notched its fourth straight victory last night by defeating the Fort Wayne, Ind., Zollner Pistons 2 to 1 in an 18-inning Marathon lasting three hours. The loss was the Hoosiers' first in four engagements.

The Zollners meet the Columbus, Ohio, Ferguson Auditors tonight, with a loss eliminating either club. The winner will oppose Hammer Field.

Betty Evans hurled a no-hitter in handing the Stamford, Conn., Nutmegs their first loss, 1 to 0, last night. Tuesday she had combined with Alyce Johnson for a no-hitter against the Omaha, Neb., Jeep Bars.

The Phoenix, Ariz., Ramblers clash with the Stamford girls tonight. The loser will be dropped and the winner will engage Portland later tonight.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	5	Terry	6	9
Bowman	11	7	O'Neill	6	11
Barrett	9	6	Hausmann	4	7
Dreisewerd	2	2	Woods	3	7
Cecil	3	4			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	9	7	Hutchings	1	3
Tobin	17	17	Barret	8	15
Rich	1	1	Javery	7	19
Andrews	14	14	Cardoni	0	0

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Johnson	.328	McBride	.247
Fox	.325	Cronin	.243
Tabor	.280	Culberson	.244
Metkovish	.278	Conroy	.232
Finney	.275	Partee	.235
Bucher	.275	Lake	.204
Newsome	.216		

Braves

Holmes	.304	Geraghty	.250
Kluttz	.283	Wietelmann	.237
Macon	.277	Workman	.209
Masi	.268	Etchison	.206
Wright	.247	Drews	.196
Nieman	.244	Hofferth	.191
Phillips	.234	Poland	.000

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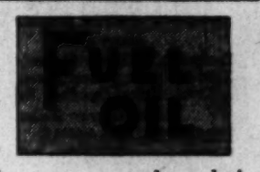

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NEW YORK

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4 STORES
• 3130 Main at Custer
• 40 High, Near Main
• 204 Elmwood, Near Summer
• Parkridge, Corner Kensington
PHONE GArfield 0078

FALL COATS
Distinguished by enduring quality, for women, misses, juniors.
From $29.95.
LESLIE FROCKS
Granada Theatre Bldg., 3172 Main St.
OPEN EVERY EVENING

Cold or Machineless
PERMANENTS
Chosen to best suit the texture of your hair and the coiffure that becomes you.
The Dawn
BEAUTY SHOPPE
Gates Circle Apts. 1306 Delaware Ave. LIN. 5410

CORTLAND

SPRUCE UP FOR FALL
The ladylike look is achieved so simply
G. H. WILTSIE

Ask for THRIFTIES with Every Purchase of School Wear
BURGESS
SUITS FOR EVERY OCCASION
We carry the nationally advertised SWANSDOWN and JAUNTY JUNIOR lines.
Sullivan's
52 Main Street Cortland

DOUGLASTON

P. N. BRUNING . . .
Distributor S. S. Pierce's Quality Foods
224-04 Northern Blvd.
Phone Bayside 9-1571

Ian B. Richardson Louise M. Richardson
"Books and Things"
40-28 MAIN AVENUE AT STATION
DOUGLASTON, L. I.
BAYSIDE 9-9382
Children's Books a Specialty
Books for Sale and Rent
The Stationery Greeting Cards

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
Cedarhurst Woodmere
Far Rockaway

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel.: Flushing 9-8696 Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

FLUSHING (Continued)

ALLEY POND NURSERY
Hans Runge
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding.
Entire Charge Taken
Horace Harding Blvd. & 232d St. BA. 9-6450

SHELL
SUPER SHELL
and the New Golden Shell
MOTOR OIL
Brothers Service Station
43-45 Main Street FL. 9-9104

FLUSHING—Whitestone
O. H. TROTMAN
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
HARDWARE
GARDEN SUPPLIES
150-34 14th Avenue FL. 9-7609

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GRAY'S
110-88 QUEENS BLVD. AT 70TH AVE.
Want you to visit their new and enlarged GIFT DEPARTMENT
You will also see a large variety of HOUSEWARES and occasional FURNITURE —ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMING.
So drop in soon.
Bo. 8-8020 Open Evenings To 9:30 Tuesday and Thursday 6 P. M.

Shelbourne Garage
Storage, Greasing, Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given

Esso
107-18 70TH RD BOulevard 8-1219—1239

FREEPORT

IRVING'S MEN'S SHOP
Fall Outfits for Men
Featuring
ARROW SHIRTS STETSON HATS
INTERWOVEN HOSE
80 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

MIDDENDORF BROS.
Storage Warehouse
Moving, Packing, Crating
172-174 No. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.
Established 1917 Phone Freeport 8016

VIEBROCK'S
Enjoy
Fresh Fruit Ice Cream and Sodas Our Own.
Home Made French Chocolates
Luncheons
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.

GUSTAVE
Hairdressing
Home of Permanent Waves
31 W. Merrick Road Tel. Freeport 5875

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
See
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 North Main St. Phone 3040

The Imperial Washable Wallpapers
Sherwin-Williams Paints
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Norcross Greeting Cards
No matter what the occasion may be, you'll find just the right card in our greeting card department. Be sure to see our assortment of cards before you buy. They are smart, new and up-to-the-minute.
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

GREAT NECK

Louise Allen
113 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 711
Coats—Suits
Dresses
Skirts—Sweaters
Slacks—Jackets
Raincoats

Hinder Hat Shoppe
1 A Third Street
Great Neck 3444
SELECTION OF FALL HATS AND BAGS. HATS REMODELED

HARRIETTE LIGETY
Corsetiere Lingerie
and House Coats
54 and 60 gauge hosiery
$1.32 $1.59
95 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1680

Stevens
MEN'S AND BOYS' SPORTSWEAR
Home of Nationally Advertised Brands
Stevens
50 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 4004
Opposite Grace Ave.

HEMPSTEAD

GLASS, MIRRORS, PICTURE FRAMING
For All Purposes
BUY WAR BONDS
HEMPSTEAD GLASS CO.
303 Front Street Hempstead 1034

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 2858. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Department Store

BACK TO SCHOOL
FASHIONS FOR ALL AGES
Store Hours: Monday thru Thursday, 10 to 6
Friday None to 9 P. M.—Saturday 10 to 5:30

The Ideal Eating Place

Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

Oppenheim Collins
Smart Woman's Specialty Shop
OPEN TUESDAYS TILL 9 P. M.
730 Franklin Avenue
Garden City 5660

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
BUY WAR BONDS
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

PETERSEN STORAGE BATTERY CO., Inc.
334 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 748
Philco Home and Car Radio
UNITED MOTORS SERVICE
Scientific Motor Tune-Ups on Weidenhoff Motor Analyzer

LET'S GET IT OVER!
Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Florists
BACK THE ATTACK
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Style Begins at
HARRY WOLF
Clothier, Haberdasher, Hatter
11 MAIN STREET
TEL. 141 HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

PERSONAL LOANS for Personal Needs
HEMPSTEAD BANK
54 Main Street
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp
BUY ANOTHER BOND

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square
WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Buy Another Bond
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

Gifts for Overseas
mailing must be in the mails on or before OCTOBER 15th. There's more than just Christmas . . . there's CHRISTMAS-AT-HOME in that brimming box he open on his barracks cot. So Rothschild's is here to help you with suitable gifts and with a complete list of mailing dates and directions. You will find many lovely gifts for overseas mailing at the OVERSEAS GIFT CENTER located on the Street Floor (main aisle).
Overseas Gift Center—Street Floor
Rothschild's

ORIGINAL EDUCATOR
CRAX
FRESHNESS GUARANTEED
A cracker to be enjoyed with any meal
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
109 East State Street
Dial 2761

Brilliancy
in diamonds is enhanced in the "Multi-Facet" and the "Circle of Light." Choose your ring from these lovely gems.
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Phone 2277 136 E. State Street

"MEL" COMFORT
SENECA STREET GARAGE
309 East Seneca Street Tel. 2135
Packard Sales and Service
Listen to the Raymond Gram Swing Broadcast
Mobiloil at 10 p. m. E. S. T.
Repair **RADIO** Service
Stromberg-Carlson Sales
GEORGE B. NORRIS
409 W. State St. Dial 9316

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. HA 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to noon. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Exchange Barber Shop
AND BEAUTY PARLOR
(Formerly Golden Pheasant Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor)
Cleanliness—Service—Satisfaction
8101A 37TH AVENUE Hav. 9-8068

LOW'S
Haberdasher and Hatter
Featuring Manhattan Shirts, Knox Hats, Interwoven Hosiery
8205 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
95-08 63RD DRIVE, REGO PARK

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros Flowers
40-15 82ND STREET Hav 4-0422

FRED G. KELLEY INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING SHIPPING PACKING
37-60 81st Street HAV. 9-5000

M. ROGOS, *Jeweler*
Select Christmas Gifts for overseas now
37-04 82ND STREET

BALDWIN'S FOOD MARKET, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Quality Meats, Poultry and Sea Food, Groceries and Vegetables
DELIVERY SERVICE
84-03 Northern Blvd. NE 9-6731, 6732, 6733

CUSTOM SHIRTS
Styled by
Geo. L. Brown
Haberdasher
37-46 82nd Street HA. 9-8509

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Ja 6-1141 Hours: 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. exc. Thurs. Sat., Sun and Holidays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart-form
FASHION FOUNDATIONS
Bareley Custom Made Bras, Girdles, Corsets, Belts
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rep. 9-7777

AICHELMANN'S BAKE SHOP
172-16 Hillside Avenue
Don't Delay! Send your favorite serviceman a package today!
—Our Cookies Travel Anywhere—

ROSE RAY Beauty Shoppe
featuring
Wella Cold Wave
89-14 163RD STREET
89-07 164 St. Rep. 9-8400

John bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
Repairs Storage Remodeling

Mary Abbot Scott
8806 162nd STREET
The Little Brown Shop of Lovely Gifts
Linens Glassware Hankies

DOMESTIC PAINT CO.
Paint Wallpaper
Art Supplies
214-71 Jamaica Avenue, Queens Village
Branch: 89-61 165th Street, Jamaica

JAMESTOWN

QUALITY APPAREL
for Men, Women, Children
HOMEFURNISHINGS
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

GOLD CROSS SHOES
Famous for over 50 years as Red Cross shoes, exclusive at
NELSON'S
Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

GLAD RAGS
for the woman who cares
Ladies Wearing Apparel
Dresses, Hosiery, Lingerie and Sportswear.
2864 DELAWARE AVENUE DEL. 8120

Moeloth & Hafert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
3892 Delaware Avenue De. 5604

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage. For Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers

96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81
Tel. Larchmont 2-0156

Larchmont Centre Tailors
CLEANERS — FURRIERS
Rothblott & Stern, Inc.
1941 PALMER AVENUE

LYNBROOK

Good Food Reasonably Priced
Orders Delivered
HERMANN ZINN
Delicatessen
77 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook, N. Y.

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Varnie Shop
6 NOTTINGHAM ROAD
FULL LINE OF SUMMER and SPORT WEAR, at reasonable prices.

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Pharmacy
Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein
Revlon, Old Spice, Chanel, Coty
Lentheric, Matchabelli
110 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. Mamaroneck 1280

R. G. BREWER, Inc.
COAL—FUEL OIL—HARDWARE
BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINTS—WALL PAPER—LUMBER
101 East Post Road

Ditman's
Smart Corsetry
Skillful Fitting
LINGERIE—HOSIERY—GLOVES—BAGS
282 Mamaroneck Avenue

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Mount Vernon 8-8177. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Everything you want in a
NEW FALL SUIT

Blouses
Accessories
Dorothy Stein
24 FOURTH AVENUE

'blue coal'
Hi HEAT PREMIUM FUEL OIL
WESTCHESTER DIVISION
of
BLUE COAL CORPORATION
Phone—Mt. Vernon 8-9046
New Rochelle 2-7407
White Plains 5780
Tarrytown 515

You Can Enjoy
Beauty and Longer Service
and more comfort with your OLD FURNITURE
Let us "do it over," in some of our many lovely fabrics. You'll want new Fall Draperies, too.
RELIABLE SILK STORE
63 Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
8 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO. 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
10 N. Second Avenue
Mo. 8-3070 9225
LITKUS Service

DAVE WEISBERGER, Inc.
We Carry
MATRIX TRUARCH COLLEGEBRED
SHOES
FLORSHEIM and KENMORE for Men
39 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE
Branch 1012 Westchester Avenue, Bronx

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
Greeting Cards
Corona Typewriters
19 FOURTH AVENUE

NEWBURGH

MOE MEYER STORE

Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

HENRY
HAIRDRESSER
featuring
Individual Permanents, Modern Styling
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 2-3552
154 North Ave., cor. Clinton Place

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
26 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

K-A-R-A-S
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR
for Town and Country
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
VACUUM OUTLET STORES
Factory Guarantee on all Brand New Cleaners
—Repair Service
2133 Beverly Road at Flatbush Ave. BUckminster 4-1237 BUckminster 7-4340
5 Snyder Ave., or Brooklyn Edison

Blumberg's
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY
Guaranteed Watch Repairing
Brooklyn's Reliable Jewelers Since 1910
(Directly opposite Christian Science Reading Room)
693 Nostrand Ave. Tel. SLocum 6-8910
WE BUY OLD GOLD

Ideal Corset Shop
Sees You in the Ideal Garment With Its Fitting Ideal for You.
JEAN FOX, FITTER
4507 Fort Hamilton Parkway
Bu. 4-9091 Pr. 3-8549
916 Flatbush Ave. 792 Nostrand Av.
opp. Erasmus High School Cor. St. Johns Pl.

FEINBERG & PRICE
Brooklyn
Fashionable Ladies' Shoes Since 1926

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

BETTY HAT SHOPPE
Hats made of own fur
colors matched
582 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patio Theatre Bldg.

Borough of Manhattan
Choice Meats, Poultry, Sea Food
CIRCLE MARKET
145 Columbus Ave., New York City
ENdicott 2-3791-2
84A Montague St., Brooklyn
MAin 4-0903-4
Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
RE 2-5498 Estab. 1897

Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated
We carry emblems of interest to Monitor readers

PATCHOGUE—Medford

Island Coal & Lumber Co.
COMPLETE LINE
INSULATING MATERIALS
SASH and DOORS
ROOFING MATERIALS
Medford, L. I., N. Y. Ph. Patchogue 419

PELHAM

Max Factor Ogilvie Sisters
COSMETICS
PELHAM PHARMACY
C. RUSSELL
1 FIFTH AVENUE PELHAM 65, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 8-1653

WOLFS LANE DELICATESSEN, Inc.
Sandwiches Our Specialty
Phone 8-2166 Pelham 299 Wolfs Lane

YORK
THE FLORIST
The "Pelham Flower Shop"
Corsages, Chrysanthemums, Potted Plants
Flowers Telegraphed Everywhere
PELHAM 8-2300 211 WOLF'S LANE

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
111 Fifth Ave Pel. 8-2838

QUALITY Meat Market
Branch, 248 S. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon
101 5th Ave., No. Pelham, N. Y.
Phones Pelham 8-2240—8-2241

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	O	G		F	L	Y				
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D	E	K	O	V	E	N				
	I		W	A	R					
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T	U	E	S	D	A	Y				
	E		I		D					
E	L	K		C	A	T				

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

PEL MARKET
Fruits, Vegetables and Groceries
Phone PElham 8-1622
Special Attention to Phone Orders
20 FIFTH AVENUE Pelham, N. Y.

PORT CHESTER

Kauri Waterproof Enamel
All colors—dries in about 3 hours
Small size, .23 Pint .45
½ Pint, .35 Quart, 1.20
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 No. Main Street

PORT WASHINGTON

FRED DUELL
PRIME MEAT and Poultry
Pratt's Frozen Foods
Merkel's Pure Products
74 Main St. Phone P. W. 2450

POUGHKEEPSIE

THE UP-TO-DATE CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE
Invites You to Inspect a Most Complete Selection of Distinguished and Beautiful Feminine Wearables for Fall and Winter

Invest in U. S. War Bonds

LUCKEY'S IS OPEN EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT 'TIL 9
Shop with your family and your friends, and shop until nine. All departments, including the cafeteria, in full operation.
Luckey, Platt & Company

HARRYS
Fashions for Young Folks
252-254 Main Street
Coat with Leggings
for Boys and Girls
Sturdy Tweeds, Fleeces, and Stroock Camel Hair. Smartly styled with warm linings. Sizes 1 to 6 and 2 to 8.

For Good Food
VISIT
The French Pastry Shop
370 Main Street
Quality Baking
Home Made French Ice Cream

FALLKILL NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
Commercial Banking
Personal Loans
17 MARKET ST. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

LUCKY FOOD MARKET
Poughkeepsie's Home Owned Self Service Food Market
"Meet your friends in a friendly atmosphere"

"Fashionably Yours"
WALLACE CO.

Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Store
SINCE 1870
150 Main Street
Phone 368
Complete Fall Showing
• *Dresses* • *Coats* • *Suits*
Sportswear • *Accessories*
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

"The Best Taxi Service in Town"
CENTRAL TAXI
BAGGAGE TRANSFER
PHONE 1323
Cor. New Market and Mill Sts., Poughkeepsie

VAN DYK
H. WITZORK—C. HOAG, Owners
SELF SERVICE FOOD MARKET
366 MAIN ST. PHONE 3326-W

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS
Scientific Corseting
HOSIERY GLOVES
LINGERIE SPORTSWEAR
216-13 JAMAICA AVENUE

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

Bellerose Florist
FRESH CUT FLOWERS
Floral Designs Made Up
A. F. BUNCE
Fieldstone 3-2654 248-48 Jamaica Ave.

RICHMOND HILL

Gifts

Occasional Furniture
Dinnerware
Electric Appliances
Lamps
Housefurnishings, Etc.
Unoeda Gift & Housefurnishing Store
113-19 Jamaica Avenue

FOREST PARKWAY UPHOLSTERING CO.
Specialist in
Remodeling and Modernizing
Living Room Furniture
High-Grade Slip Covers
115-10 Jamaica Ave. CL. 3-8697

FRANK GUTJAHR, INC.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Virginia 9-4330, 4331 and 4332

A. Dahmen
Flowers for All Occasions
Vir. 9-9497
115-14 Jamaica Ave.

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

The Smart Shop
Millinery
Phone Vi. 9-8360
OUR ONLY STORE
106-13 Jamaica Avenue
Between 106th and 107th Streets

Established 23 Years Virginia 9-8276
TRIANGLE MEN'S SHOP
JOHN M. WILSON, Prop.
Arrow Shirts, Interwoven Hose —Mallory Hats—
And Other Nationally Known Brands
JAMAICA and MYRTLE AVENUES

CASPER & JACK'S BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Our Specialty

106-13 Jamaica Ave. Virginia 7-9438

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

Schiavelli's Beauty Shop
Long have we waved
Permanents $6.50 and up
80-25 Jamaica Avenue
VIR. 7-5700

Plesser & Sons
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear
Jarman Shoes—Stetson Hats
91-05 Jamaica Ave. at 91st St.

ROCHESTER

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSE POULTRY
432 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
WOMEN'S WEAR
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Coal • Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

Every Purchase Counts
in The Christian Science Monitor. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

HOME AUTO
—RADIO—
REPAIRS
FM SERVICE COMPANY
"MASTERS OF RADIO PROBLEMS"
Staff of factory trained technicians.
380 Winton Rd. No. Culver 6315

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen 6161

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

Bartholomay
PASTEURIZED
MILK—CREAM
Phone—MAIN 6520

Beauty Studio
PERMANENTS
Machine—Machineless and Cold
ANN AUSTIN ADLER
693 Plymouth Ave. So. Gen. 3015

SEE J. E.
GOUTREMOUT
When You Want to Buy, Sell or Rent
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Main 5580

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 3762. Hours: 9 to 1 daily exc. Sun
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFT HOUSE
MERRICK ROAD
ROCKVILLE CENTRE
296 Merrick Road

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Charles W. Grabau
SEEDS—FERTILIZER
SCOTT'S SEEDS
171 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Telephone Rockville Centre 418

Telephone Rockville Centre 3843—3868
STADTLANDER'S
COMPLETE MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Lowest Priced Service Market in Town
247-249 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Mortgages — Insurance — Property Management
HELEN W. ZEPP
Realtor
264 Sunrise Highway, 2 Doors E. of Park Avenue
Specializes in large selection of fine homes.
Phone Rockville Centre 2222

Emile Harper Method
LET Scientific Skill and Long Experience Give Your Next Permanent Wave.
82 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 1317

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Interwoven Socks and Bostonian Shoes.
7 So. Park Ave. RVC 2540

FRONT STREET BAKE SHOP
Formerly Kaiser's
See Baking Done on the Premises
Front St., opp. Station RVC 1199

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

YOLAN ELTON
All merchandise reduced.
Continuous Sale Until Stock Is Sold Out
Hosiery, Corsets, Brassieres
Costume Jewelry
Theatre Building 80 Garth Road
Telephone Scarsdale 5244

Maison Cecile
33 Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Featuring Sports and Dressy Dresses—Coats—Knox and Gage Hats

"For Beauty in Good Taste"
The Jean Wallace Shop
Featuring Rilling Machineless and Frederics Tru-Curl Permanent Waves
Where artistry and courteous atention prevail.
At the Station, Hartsdale Phone Sc. 2620

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
128 JAY STREET

Barneys
FOR FURNITURE

ST. ALBANS

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER, Inc.
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
200-19 Linden Blvd. Laurelton 8-2337
ST. ALBANS, N. Y.
Whatever your insurance needs we can supply them or give counsel

Gulfway Auto Service
JAmaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Today's Quotation

Children have more needs of models than of critics.

—JOUBERT

Stamp Notes

(AP) Features

Somewhat belatedly, Cuba has issued a three-centavos violet stamp to mark the 100th anniversary in 1942 of the birth of Carlos Roloff, Russian general who aided the Cubans in their fight for independence from Spain. Carlos Roloff also appears on two earlier Cuban stamps, the one-peso value of 1910 and 1911-13 (Scott's 246 and 252).

* * *

Stamp collectors now have an opportunity to contribute to the recreational program for wounded war veterans through organization of "Stamps for the Wounded" by the American Philatelic Society and the Society of Philatelic Americans at their recent conventions.

With Ernest A. Kehr, stamp editor of the New York Herald Tribune, as chairman, "Stamps for the Wounded" will be a national organization for the collecting of stamps, albums and philatelic accessories, and distribution of them to hospitalized servicemen. Collectors, dealers and business firms, receiving a large volume of mail, will be asked to contribute the needed material. Collectors in areas where base hospitals are located will be asked to volunteer to distribute the stamps to the wounded and, where necessary, to aid them in the technique of collecting.

Chairman Kehr points out, "We are not trying to make dyed-in-the-wool philatelists but we aim to help take the minds of heroes from their ailments to speed mental and physical recovery." Kehr already has found an encouraging response from wounded at Halloran General Hospital in New York and several stamp clubs also have pioneered in the venture.

In Lighter Vein

Make It Explicit

It really happened at the Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard. The city editor phones the engraving plant.

"Kill that two-column Burroughs cut we sent over," he said.

"The Burroughs cut?"

"Right."

"O. K."

Later, when the cuts came back, the Burroughs engraving was among them. But there was still one missing.

It was a two-column cut of a couple of burros.—Editor & Publisher.

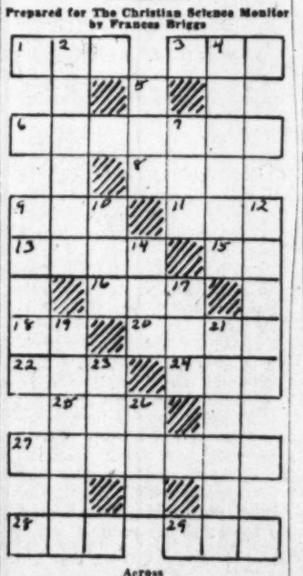
That—We'd Like to See!

First Lieut. Robert F. Krug, U. S. Ninth Air Force, has an answer for everything. Bringing his Thunderbolt in for a landing, he received this message over his headphones: "Control tower to pilot. Control tower to pilot. If you are receiving me, rock your wings."

Krug replied: "Pilot to control. Pilot to control. If you are receiving me, rock your tower!"—Evening Standard.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If someone sent you a Groenendael, would it be a mug, rug, or dog?
3—What creature was termed "witty" and "wise" by flattering spider?
6—Who composed music for the light opera, "Robin Hood"?
8—Armed conflict.
9—What princess is heroine of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta?
11—What is an end piece or part?
13—What is a weathercock?
15—Each (abbr.).
16—A spit is what?
18—Right line (abbr.).
20—What is a musical setting for a lyric?
22—Affirmative answer.
24—Through.
25—What is a cartogram?
27—Christening of Solomon Grundy took place when?
28—The wapiti is what?
29—According to Eugene Field, what is the chocolate animal that sits in sugar-plum tree?

Down

2—What is name of a city, lake, and river of New York?
4—Who is the lamplighter of Robert L. Stevenson's poem?
5—Female elephant is called what?
7—Cistern.
9—Something described as "eburnean" would be like that?
10—Body of what insect is divided into three segments?
12—Palure is what?
14—Would you eat, don, or row a collop?
17—Young dog is what?
19—What is first name of the fictional Mr. Gulliver?
21—Where would you find "Sage Hens"?
23—How is "so" written in certain poems by Burns?
26—What is 23d letter of Greek alphabet?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Soap Is Used in Various Types of Metal Fabrication?

According to Roscoe C. Edlund, of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc., soap is used for many things besides washing one's face and hands and clothes. Soap, indeed, enters into the production of shell and cartridge cases, springs, cables, barbed wire, and in cold-drawn bars and wires of various kinds.

Soap serves in the making of metal objects as a lubricant. Working metals almost always involves drilling, turning on a lathe, or drawing through a die. These operations require a lubricant to minimize the friction, prevent corrosion, and remove heat.

Among soap's qualifications for such service are its cleanness, ease of handling, concentration, and adaptability. It can, for example, be used wet or dry, and can be used in conjunction with other substances. In dry drawing of wire a powdered soap made from tallow is commonly used. In wet drawing, a soap solution in water is used, the die and wire being submerged in the soap solution or the solution dripped over the die and wire during the drawing.

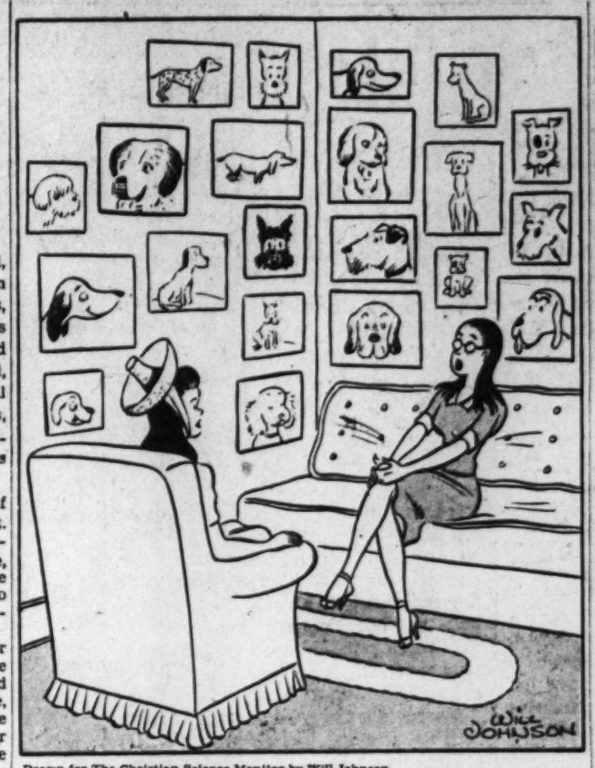
Soap is added to many of the new greases developed to keep pace with modern production advances. Soap in the grease makes the lubricant adhere to rapidly rotating surfaces better than plain oil and it reduces the tendency of the lubricant to leak away from points of friction. It also makes the grease more resistant to the dissolving action of gasoline in pumps and valves in machinery handling that liquid.

Adding soap to grease used in plane lubrication makes the grease less susceptible to change as the result of exposure to extreme temperature variations.

Still another industrial use for soap is in the cutting oils used in high-speed war production, the soap serving as an emulsifying and stabilizing agent.

Lubricants used in the drawing of copper and brass tubing also contain soap, and soap is included in the "hard oil" used to grease the ways in ship launchings.

W. P. Keasbey



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Will Johnson

"Most of my friends are in the service, too—"

Can You Solve It?

It takes two half moons to make a full moon. In the following Lexigraph the half moons do just that—they come together to make a full MOON—but they do not make a full word. That's left to you. Fill in the missing letters in all of the following words to complete each word according to the given definition.

Changed place :	1 M O — — —	— — — O N	8 : Acid fruit
Artist's garment :	2 — M O — —	— — O N —	9 : Sparkled
Hob-goblin :	3 — — M O —	— O N — —	10 : Soft drink
A Texas mission :	4 — — — M O	O N — — —	11 : A vegetable
A bit of idle talk :	5 — — M O —	— O N — —	12 : Part of a year
With :	6 — M O — —	— — O N —	13 : The facing part
An engine :	7 M O — — —	— — — O N	14 : Eating tool

Solution Appears Elsewhere On Page

Brevities

The Germans, it is reported, do not like the words "Unconditional Surrender." How would "Complete Capitulation" be?—Grit.

A research group has produced a roof which is held up by air. It is not said what happens when the orator stops.—Detroit News.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Old Debt Cleared

Hollywood, Calif.

A check for $10,000 was written here recently, to pay a $10 debt of more than 30 years' standing. When a man now famous as a radio comedian and entertainer of servicemen—yes, it's Bob Hope—was a youngster in Cleveland, his ambition was to take boxing lessons. He wished to take lessons at the local Y. M. C. A., but his family could not afford the membership fee. A 'Y' secretary put up the money required, and the lad deposited the incident in his memory. When the 'Y' in a near-by community launched a building campaign recently, the old debt was cleared, with compound interest.

A Verse for Today . . .

If Balak would give me his house full of silver and gold, I cannot go beyond the commandment of the LORD, *to do either good or bad of mine own mind; but what the* LORD *saith, that will I speak.*—NUM. 24:13.

Puzzle Solution

M O v d	l a m O N
s M O k	s h O N e
d e M O n	t O N i c
a l a M O	O N l o n
r u M O r	m O N t h
s M O n g	f r O N t
M O t o r	s p O O N

NEWS ITEM— BUT "THEY DOOD IT!"

I SAID THEY COULDN'T DO THAT!
BUT THEY DOOD IT
YOU SAID THEY'D NEVER BOMB US, BUT THEY DOOD IT
YOU SAID WE'D NEVER FIGHT ON TWO FRONTS, BUT LOOK AT US
YOU SAID THEY'D NEVER BREACH THE SIEGFRIED LINE, BUT THEY DOOD IT
REPORT ALLIES INVADE SACRED GERMAN SOIL
LF. Wilson

The Taffles—*Obvious* By PALMER

IS THAT YOU, HENRY?
YES, DEAR!
PLEASE HURRY AND WASH — DINNER'S ALMOST READY
YES, DEAR!
I'M GLAD SHE DIDN'T SEE ME
WHAT ARE YOU UP TO? YOU LOOK LIKE YOU SWALLOWED THE MUSICAL CANARY!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Phew!* By RODGERS

The Adventures of Waddles—*Fame Is Fleeting* By THE HAGERS

THE CAMPUS LOOKS JUST LIKE IT DID IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.
AND THERE'S THE DELTA QUACK HOUSE.
BROTHERS, THIS IS CY SCOTER, A DELTA QUACK, AND THE BEST FULLBACK DRAKEVILLE U. EVER HAD.
DELTA QUACK
NEVER HEARD OF HIM.
HE MAY HAVE BEEN IN DAD'S CLASS.
WHAT DID YOU SAY, WEASEL, ABOUT THE GOOD OLD DAYS?
SKIP IT!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"...with teeth in it!"

It may seem a far cry from the American Legion's noisy convention hall in Chicago to the quiet and mellowed elegance of Washington's Dumbarton Oaks. Yet one might almost say in romantic terms that the hearts of the Legionnaires and the American, British and Russian peace delegates beat as one.

In his inaugural address as National Commander of the Legion, Mr. Edward N. Scheiberling remarked, "We want a peace with teeth in it—a peace that can be, will be, enforced."

At Dumbarton those words will have a familiar ring. The conferences on setting up a world security organization have been in progress five weeks. Ostensibly, they have been focused on ironing out differences as to how, for example, to provide proper representation for the smaller nations, how to arbitrate potential differences between one or more of the Big Four.

These are important things, even vital ones, that must be threshed out. But at times the discussions have seemed to progress in a rather uncertain atmosphere, as if delegates were apprehensive that some kibitzer might suddenly try to get in and play the joker.

It really all narrows down to a matter of teeth. History, by which we mean Manchuria, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia and the rest of the parade, amply proves that a security organization, or "League," cannot enforce peace unless it has force behind it.

Delegates know that the United States cannot exercise force unless Congress approves, and delegates know that Congress is sometimes unpredictable. It was been suggested that one way to permit the United States to participate in the organization as a working member would be to draw up the organization in the form of a treaty and include as a point in that treaty the provision that the American delegates to the organization were empowered to call out such force as needed to put down, in concert with the other powers, any aggression that might arise.

If this treaty were approved by a two-thirds majority of the Senate, the security setup would have teeth.

When this was first mentioned at Dumbarton, hopes rose. And when Mr. Dulles and Mr. Hull conferred with Senate leaders and seemed to be making favorable progress, hopes soared.

Since then, there has been some fluctuation as alternate support and disapproval have been voiced from various sectors of Capitol Hill. The attitude of Congress today on the device of using a treaty to make America an effective member of the "peace front" cannot be precisely gauged. And after the election, no matter how it goes, the pattern and the attitudes on the Hill may be different. That is a doubt that has lately clouded Dumbarton.

Happily, the Legion points a way to dispel these doubts. A really solid and unmistakable voicing of the widest possible public demand for a peace organization with teeth in it could scarcely fail to have useful effect in the Senate.

Roman Lynching

The American press covered the lynching of Donato Caretta at Rome with an abundance of accurate, factual reporting. And yet the shortcomings of day-to-day spot news reporting were never more apparent.

The same correspondents who covered the lynching had for months been reporting the progressively widening breakdown of Allied military government in Italy. They all agreed that the great flaw was the absence of anything except strictly military government, the lack of any agency to handle the planning and transition to civilian control. Their stories told of an Italian cabinet which had been told to govern and yet been given none of the means of governing. Dispatch after dispatch told of disintegrating economic and social conditions, of bewilderment, disillusion and finally desperation among Italian authorities and people alike.

Then a handful of enraged Romans lynched a prison director who had presided over Nazi and Fascist atrocities. And in the excitement, all that had gone before was forgotten. Dispatches either implied, or gave the impression, that Italians couldn't govern themselves, that there was a tendency to anarchy in the Italian temperament.

Let's get the story straight. The action of that small mob, possibly led by only a few individuals, was merely a symptom of what basically is a bad situation. The Allied authorities can cure it by dealing more actively with the causes.

A Decisive Battle

Reports on the fighting on the Western Front are characterized almost uniformly by references to stiffening German opposition. Improvement in co-ordination between German artillery and infantry and German air support for ground forces is noted. The developing struggle on the German right flank well may be one of the decisive battles of the war.

The entrapment of American airborne forces around Arnhem is only a phase—and probably a very temporary one—of this fight. These forces were sent in with a full knowledge of the risk, part of their job being to hold on until the British drive across the Netherlands re-connected them with the main Allied armies. The British have not been laggard. They covered fifty-three miles in two days and are now reported in a desperate effort to cross the Rhine at Nijmegen.

Meanwhile the good news is in from reliable sources, though without official confirmation, that the bridge across the Waal, which the Germans have been holding so tenaciously, is now in Allied hands—and intact. If this is so, then the Allies will be able to move heavy equipment speedily across the river and help to relieve the pressure on the airborne forces several days sooner than if pontoon bridges had to be laid. And this equipment is ready and waiting, vast quantities having been rushed across Belgium, obviously for operations behind the West Wall.

A survey of the day's dispatches—from German counterattacks to the fall of the great port of Brest—indicates that there is a lot of kick left in the enemy yet, but that our forces continue to pack a bigger wallop.

Texas Test

Reports that the Texas anti-Roosevelt revolt had ended were premature. It was true that pro-Roosevelt forces had a majority in the Democratic State Convention which met on Sept. 12, and that they named a new slate of Presidential electors pledged to vote for the nominee of the party's National Convention. But the Secretary of State has certified the names of the "anti-Roosevelt" electors chosen by the State Convention in May.

Now it will be up to the courts to say which slate goes on the ballot. Unless the courts invalidate the list certified by the Secretary of State, Texas' vote in the Electoral College will presumably be divided, 15 for Senator Harry F. Byrd and 8 for President Roosevelt. It will be recalled that the electors originally named were instructed that unless the Democratic convention at Chicago met certain conditions they should vote for "some other Democrat of their own choice."

This "revolt" attracted attention all over the Nation. The Chicago convention rejected the ultimatum. Many Texans denounced the threat to have electors choose someone other than the party's nominee (whom the voters would presumably be endorsing). Trying to meet this objection 15 of the electors said they would name beforehand the man they would vote for—Senator Byrd. Eight of the "anti-Roosevelt" electors declared that for them "some other Democrat" would mean no other Democrat than Mr. Roosevelt.

Now the courts must choose which slate goes on the ballot—must say whether the Electoral College shows 8 or 23 votes for Mr. Roosevelt. In a close election, Texas, although refusing to go Republican, might cause the election of a Republican.

Whatever one's opinion might be of the result, the method, in so far as it even appears to thwart the people in their choice, is an unhappy one. If tried often, it will certainly bring abolition of the Electoral College.

The Bloomless Peach

Life is getting to be far too easy. You push a button and the auto engine turns over. You push another button, your house is lighted. Another and radio music fills the air. And now they're taking the fuzz off peaches.

Admittedly, effortlessness is a fine thing. Struggle of itself has probably little virtue. But personally we wonder if the peach will taste as sweet after the fuzz is off.

Mind you, we do not especially care for fuzz. But isn't there some added lusciousness to the peach when you have to bite through astringent skin to get to it?

Peaches that have been de-fuzzed, we understand, will cost quite a lot more than the plain fuzzy kind. Maybe the high price will be sufficient substitute for the unpleasant skin that made the inside taste all the better.

"X" Will Mark the Spot

Pickles: A Year-'Round Project

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

The world might well stand in awed amazement at the nonchalance of the farm wife who decides some fall morning to get out the pickle equipment and go to work. If I remember rightly, it was Thomas Hardy who wrote a troublesome poem about the Titanic and the iceberg, and how they spent eons getting ready to bump into each other, thereby reducing the subject of coincidence to something even more amazing. But something of the same sort needs doing in connection with pickles, which are the result of a great amount of preparation that the wife seems to overlook in her last-minute collision of ingredients.

Take the vinegar—the sharp, pungent vinegar that will serve as an aromatic vehicle for the other smells concerned, a vinegar that starts to vibrate on the stove and bounces its frequency modulations against the floor of the cellar and the roof of the attic in simultaneous delight. This

vinegar happens, on the day she decides to make pickles, to repose in a convenient jug at the foot of the cellar stairs. But it wasn't always so. First it was a jug of sweet cider, and the children swiggled out of it with straws until it began to bite them back. Then the period of fermentation and acetification took place, a period in which the man of the house stumbled on the confounded jug every time he brought up a box of apples or a pail of turnips.

The wife doesn't even realize that the daily recurrence of feelingly expressed vituperation is all part of a carefully worked-out plan. It takes a little jiggling to imbue the "mother" in the vinegar, and if the jug is set back out of the way nobody thinks to stir it. But this way, near the steps, the jug gets a kick every so often and the vinegar finally has an edge on it like a new razor.

Now take the peppers. Along in the spring the husband plans his gardens, and somewhere in the scheme he finds a place for a dozen hot pepper plants and a dozen cold ones. I suppose somewhere people raise and sell peppers, but nobody ever asks us for any, and for this reason a dozen of each is like buying $100 worth of can openers—a simile designed to suggest superfluity and excess. But all summer long the pepper plants are weeded and hoed, and along in mid-August the peppers begin to turn red and drop off. The hens won't eat them, the pigs ignore them. The good wife, not knowing they exist probably, has no use for them.

So with onions. Every few days I bring up a handful of onions, and we have them in hash and soups and omelets, but nobody realizes I've kept them coming mainly for the day the pickles will be made. And cauliflower. I powder the things off and on for little green worms, and I pin the leaves up to bleach them, and sometimes I pack up a box, take them to market, and then bring them home for the pigs. The day I have cauliflower, everyone wants broccoli.

Cucumbers are the worst. The housewife believes firmly that cucumbers of convenient pickle size are always available, and she doesn't believe it takes any advance planning to make this true. However, this time of year I know that if I pick all the cucumbers today and throw them to the hens, tomorrow will be the day for pickles. It takes much planning to keep the cucumbers the proper size. It takes thinking, too, to keep the dill growing nicely—and it is astonishingly easy to mow it down in a lax moment when trimming around the kitchen garden with a bush scythe. Somebody, too, has to keep the hens from dusting in the sage bed. And so on. A fellow seriously working a farm has to have pickles on his mind most of the time. Especially must he keep green tomatoes on hand.

But then one day she decides to make pickles, and she brings out a box of spices she bought at the store, clears away the tables and shelves, and makes like Phidias about to whittle Zeus. By the purest coincidence of sheer happenstance, she conveniently finds herself surrounded with cauliflowers, baby cucumbers, green tomatoes, hot and sweet peppers, sage, dill, ripe cucumbers, little onions, crabapples, tiny beets, throat-cutting vinegar, and perhaps a few other odds and ends that providently came through the summer on schedule.

Then we have that most wonderful day of days—the day when the house smells of pickles. We have them chopped up in little jars, packed in big bottles, laid down in crocks, and a sample of each left on the shelf for casual appraisal. And then in the evening she sits back with her knitting and a benign brow and allows us to view that finest of spectacles—the kind and loving mother who has slaved over the annual concoction of pickles and is proud of it.

It is always a busy day, to be sure, and we're proud of her, too. And in a week or so something will have to be done about starting another batch of vinegar—something that will do the trick two or three years from now. Anyway, it reminded me of the Titanic and the iceberg, and I'd like to raise the question of who really makes these pickles, anyway?

Soldier Into Civilian

The Bookshelf

Johnny has already started marching home, in small numbers, from this war, and what's being done for him is an earnest of much but perhaps not all that will happen to those in the Great Demobilization. Because the present importance of this return may grow into a decisive factor of the nation's course for many generations, WHEN JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME, by Dixon Wecter (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $3), is a valuable citizen's guide.

As a Life in America prize book, it is the fruitage of formal and informal research involving about every source and person that could have anything to do with the task of blending the veteran into civilian society. It is at once a history of the aftermath of previous wars, a well-documented reference work, and a progressive commentary of what the nation is doing, is likely to do, and should do to solve undoubtedly the greatest problem of its kind in this nation's experience.

Aside from a bonus that may be inevitable, muster-out pay, pensions, care for the disabled, job security, and financing of resumed education, already in effect, constitute a level of veteran's welfare far above anything greeting those returning from other wars. Thus if nothing more were done, the nation would rest on unprecedentedly generous laurels.

"Experience plainly says," Mr. Wecter notes: "Let Uncle Sam help the veteran early and promptly, equip him by training to get as good or better job than before, leave him with unemployment insurance, and then (unless a high degree of service-incurred disability remains) wipe the slate of obligations clean."

Manifestly, "to solve our problem will demand social intelligence of the highest kind. It will also require a government bold enough to risk being termed paternalistic and extravagant today, in easing the soldier's return to civil life, and to risk being called parsimonious tomorrow, when new veterans' blocs begin to assail the Treasury with demands for bonuses and indiscriminate pensions long after the average able-bodied soldier has made his readjustment."

R. K. S.

Propaganda Is Fascinating Reading

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

The appendix to the Congressional Record often contains juicy nuggets of interesting reading which one would hardly expect to find in so somber and legal a publication. It is particularly intriguing in times like these, when people are all wrought up over wars, politics, and the large number of red points it takes to buy a good steak. If you wish to gauge the state of the Nation, just read the Record.

It is especially the place for persons with cudgels and causes. Whoever is fighting for or against anything can almost certainly find a Senator or Representative ready to clinch the vote of a constituent by inserting some pet statement or other into the Record, thereby insuring it widespread, if little read, circulation.

The purpose of this Intimate Message, however, is not to sing the praises of the Congressional Record or its reading matter, but to point out that on September 18, Representative Daniel A. Reed (R), of New York, inserted a statement under the heading "Three Hundred Groups Flood United States Mail With Adverse Propaganda."

This statement consisted mainly of an article which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald strongly attacking these 300-odd groups as "organizations traveling under phony names" and as "fronts for reds."

It is the contention of the article that the pamphlets, tracts, statements, etc., sent out by these organizations are harmful to America and to our way of life. I certainly couldn't judge the truth of this, having seen but a small fraction of these handouts. But I presume that many of them were similar to the vast, unending flood of propaganda pieces which cascade into a Washington newspaper office with every mail.

These handouts fight for almost everything under the sun. Wholly belying the paper shortage, they use reams and reams telling newspapermen that if the American Government doesn't forthwith use its influence to get a better deal for the natives of this or that tiny corner of the empire of some friendly power, the Atlantic Charter must be written off as sheer hypocrisy.

At times, of course, one is wont to become somewhat annoyed when he is looking for some particular handout and must wade through a six-inch-high pile to find it. In fact, it's a real hazard because one is so likely to be sidetracked by some of the other bits of propaganda which one finds on his trip through the stack. Many's the time I've set off after this or that piece and taken half an hour to find it, having been beguiled by others along the way.

Actually, however, this mass of propaganda has always seemed to me to be additional proof of the sturdiness of American democracy. Of course, many of these printings advocate courses which are distasteful to the average, while some of them might even be inimical to the survival of democracy were they to gain nation-wide vogue.

Nevertheless, the United States has a right to be proud of the fact that in the midst of the costliest war in its history it permits people to go on upholding all sorts of causes. Not a few of these pamphlets attack our ally, the Soviet Union, while others sound almost as if they had been printed in a little shop across from the Kremlin. Another batch crossly scolds Britain about her colonies, whereas the paper right beside it may be dedicated to the cause of reminding Americans that there's little hope for world peace unless the United States and Great Britain work together for it.

Right now on my desk I have two handouts. One is from a group of Americans of Italian origin pleading that UNRRA aid be extended to Italy and that this country give the Italians greater help in rebuilding their country and establishing democracy there. The other is from a group of Americans of Slovenian origin asking that the northeastern part of Italy, including the admittedly predominantly Italian city of Trieste, be given to Yugoslavia.

When any individual or newspaper claims that a goodly portion of the propaganda being sent through the mail is subversive, it seems to me that one is on dangerous ground. Obviously the definition of what is subversive varies with a person's point of view, and there are serious folk who believe further restraints must be imposed on propaganda in the mails. But free speech often tends to correct itself.

So, despite the fact that the paper must be dumped each evening, I hope that people will still continue to express their likes and dislikes through handouts to this office and through the pages of the Congressional Record. Not only do these statements help you to know what people are thinking, but they often make fascinating reading.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

For Better Education

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Strout expresses doubt concerning American high schools, based on his observations at the front and his recent experience in a middle-western town. Such doubts should now be formulated by all alert citizens into a positive demand that education be improved. Instead of furnishing young people guidance for right living, the schools are mere "knowledge shops," and the knowledge itself is largely unimportant. Teachers and administrators fail to see, or refuse to act if they see it, that wisdom is more important than knowledge, and right living more important than either. The schools must become laboratories for living, with class discussions of the technical knowledge of present-life activities.

We teach higher mathematics; it is used only by workers, and by less than one half of one per cent of them. Like advanced courses in the sciences, mathematics is a vocational or prevocational study.

We teach the structure of adult government but not how to govern co-operatively now. Every child learns the capital of Florida and how old he must be to run for President, facts straightway forgotten, but practically no pupils are taught the simple rules of parliamentary law, under which we can disagree gracefully and work out legislative decisions. We teach ideals of democracy (if we do!), but these are learned in a vacuum, without any foundation developed in the school environment. Even the schools which have organized student government usually set up a "council" which merely advises the administration or which combines in a hopeless confusion the three functions—legislative, executive, and judicial—at the basis of democratic practice.

As one teacher who has striven for better education I welcome the doubts of Mr. Strout; may his tribe and voice increase.

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER

Strikes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The letter from J. S. Middleton in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the "special press conference" for writers on the Nation's labor papers, at which Major General Clay, Director of Materials, is reported to have said that "it would be impossible for the boys to have run out of ammunition because of any strike," and that "they always planned to have six months' supply ahead," is likely to convey impressions not in accordance with the facts.

Obviously our general staff would not send men into battle unless convinced that they would have plenty of ammunition, regardless of delays in production through strikes. Such delays merely prolonged the period until attack could be made, and thus have exposed, and will continue to expose, men already in action to a longer period of hazard than if there were no interruption.

If it is a fact that strikes have not hindered and are not prolonging the war effort, it must be true that the materials that would have been produced by uninterrupted production were not and are not needed. Then why are those men and women on payrolls at high wages? JOHN A. WINGER

Portland, Ore.

For Clear Heads

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No doubt you have seen the artistic ad in street cars and busses: "Salute to a Clear-Headed American. He is the Worker that Stays on the Job.—National Distilleries Corp." I hope The Christian Science Monitor exposes this Hitlerian hypocrisy. Liquor is the cause of more lost time in war production plants and more disaffection than any other thing. Liquor certainly does not make for clear-headed Americans. The vast liquor advertising program is not working to produce clear-headed workers or Americans. The crowded saloons adjacent to war plants are not producing clear-headed workers.

Boston E. F. FISHER

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